

**West Valley Demonstration Project  
Walking Tour Presentation Script  
November 3-4, 2010**

***PRIOR TO START OF TOUR***

*Check with Facility Managers and the Radiation Protection Manager at the Plan of the Day meeting for any conditions of concern that may affect the Tour.*

***Slide Presentation (Administrative Building Conference Room)***

**Slide 1: TITLE SLIDE**

Welcome to the Pre-Solicitation Conference for the Phase 1 Decommissioning-Facilities disposition Contract at the West Valley Demonstration Project.

**Slide 2: CONTACT INFORMATION**

My name is Barry Page. I am the Contracting Officer for this procurement effort. My contact information is as shown on this slide. I encourage you to watch the web page for this procurement closely for updates and information as we proceed through the process.

**Slide 3: LOGISTICS/GROUND RULES**

I would like to take this opportunity to cover some logistics and basic ground rules for this conference and the site tours that will follow.

- DOE will not answer questions during the tours today. Please submit any questions you may have in writing. 3X5 cards are available to submit questions. A box is located here for this purpose, or you may submit them via the official procurement website. It is not necessary to provide the identity of the question submitter. All questions will be answered and posted on the official procurement website.
- The briefing slides, tour script, and attendee list will be posted on the website.
- The written terms and conditions of the Final Request for Proposal will govern over any information presented today.
- No audio or video recording is permitted. We ask you to place all copying, recording and communications devices, including cellular telephones, in the box in this room, to be picked up after the tour.
- Please refrain from talking on the tour to ensure all participants are able to hear the information presented.

**Slide 4: DRAFT RFP/FINAL RFP COMPARISON**

I would like to take a few moments to cover the notable changes from the Draft Request for Proposal to the Final Request for Proposal.

### Section B

- Contract Line Item (CLIN) numbering system revised
- Government/Contractor split for cost savings and cost overruns revised to 80/20
- Includes language that the Contractor's fee may be decreased down to the Minimum Cost Incentive Fee for cost overruns; Contractor will not be required to cover the cost of any overruns beyond this reduction in fee

### Section C

- CLIN numbering system revised throughout the Performance Work Statement (PWS)
- Clarifying language pertaining to waste disposal, facility disposition, etc. added (e.g., all Transuranic waste generated shall be packaged in accordance with the Waste Acceptance Criteria and packaging instructions for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant)
- Requirements for High Level Waste canister storage revised to allow the use of any dry-cask system similar to technology currently used to store Spent Nuclear Fuel from operating electric generating utilities in dry-cask systems
- Definition for "Disposed" in Attachment C-1, Definition of Terms, revised; Contractor required to provide certificate of disposal for each type of hazardous, mixed, and radioactive waste instead of each type of waste shipped

### Section E

- Clause E.4, Inspection, and E.5, Acceptance, added to clarify Government's inspection and acceptance criteria

## Slide 5: DRAFT RFP/FINAL RFP COMPARISON (cont'd)

### Section H

- Clause H.8, Key Personnel Replacement, revised; minimum requirements include General Manager, Deputy General Manager, and ESH&Q Manager
- Clause H.16, Personnel Security Clearances, revised to clarify "L" clearance requirements
- Following clauses deleted:
  - H.29, Notice Regarding the Purchase of American-made Equipment and Products – Intent of Congress
  - H.39, Confidentiality of Information
  - H.44, Services of Consultants
  - H.52, Site Investigation and Conditions Affecting the Work
  - H.55, Self Performed Work

### Section I

- FAR 52.219-10, Incentive Subcontracting Program, deleted

### Section J

- Completion documentation added as deliverables to Attachment J-3 for CLIN 002, High Level Waste Canister Relocation; CLIN 003, Demolition and Disposition of the

MPPB and Vitrification Facility; and CLIN 006, Processing, Shipment and Disposal of All Legacy Waste Off Site

- Attachment J-12, Transition Plan, added; Contractor's transition plan will be incorporated upon contract award

#### Slide 6: DRAFT RFP/FINAL RFP COMPARISON (cont'd)

##### Section K

- Language added regarding the requirement to complete the annual certifications and representations electronically via the Online Representations and Certifications Application (ORCA) web site
- DEAR Provision 952.209-8, Organizational Conflicts of Interest Disclosure – Advisory and Assistance Services, replaced Provision K.5, Organizational Conflicts of Interest

##### Section L

- Clarification of term “critical subcontractors” provided
- Clarification of the requirement to submit annual certifications and representations electronically via ORCA
- Factor 1, Technical Approach – requirement to provide an approach to transition removed
- Factor 2, Key Personnel and Organizational Structure – oral presentations are added
- Additional plug numbers provided in Section L.5, Proposal Preparation Instructions – Volume III: Cost and Fee Proposal
- Attachment L-6, Past Performance Questionnaire, is revised
- Attachment L-14, Project Work Breakdown Structure, is added

##### Section M

- Language added that the Government will evaluate the realism of the Offeror's critical path schedule for accomplishing the PWS
- Clarification of the requirement to submit annual certifications and representations electronically via ORCA
- Weighting of the technical evaluation factors is revised; Factor 3, Relevant Experience, and Factor 4, Past Performance, are equal in importance
- Language added that Key Personnel Resumes and Organizational Structure will be considered equal in importance to the oral presentations

#### Slide 7: SUMMARY

In summary, interested parties are encouraged to submit any questions they have regarding the site tour and the Final RFP, as well as requests for any additional information needed to facilitate proposal preparation in writing via [wvdpphase1@emcbc.doe.gov](mailto:wvdpphase1@emcbc.doe.gov). Responses to all questions and requests for additional information will be provided in the Questions and Answers section of the procurement web site.

Requests for Export Control Information (ECI) shall be submitted per instructions in the Documents Library section of the web site.

#### Slide 8: FACILITIES NOT INCLUDED IN TOUR

Before we begin the tour, we want to discuss several facilities that we will not be seeing on the tour today due to their location or because of access controls. These facilities are described in the next several slides.

#### Slide 9: RESERVOIRS AND DAMS

The photo on the left is an overhead photo of Lakes 1 & 2 and their associated dams and the lake 1 emergency spillway. The photo on the right is the lake 1 emergency spillway. The lakes and their associated earthen dams provide surface water control and supply the site's water system. The south reservoir, known as Lake 1, has an earthen dam 75 feet high. The north reservoir, known as Lake 2, has an earthen dam 50 feet high. Lake 2 also includes a pump house and transfer lines. It is DOE's intent that these facilities remain operational throughout the contract period.

Dam #2: Overtopped during an August 2009 storm event, flowing over the adjacent railroad track. This condition was evidenced by debris on the tracks and dam face. Erosion is also evident at the toe of Dam #2 (South side of spillway).

Dam #1: Minor surface erosion has been observed at the base of Dam #1 (the south side of the base rip rap is eroded and relocated down stream).

Emergency Spillway: Significant surficial erosion is visible at the base of the Emergency Spillway.

There is a set of class 1 Rail Road tracks that are supported by the dams.

#### Slide 10: FIRING RANGE

This is a picture of the Live Fire Range. This 400 foot by 100 foot area supports the site security forces. It is also used by the Cattaraugus Sheriff's Department. DOE intends for this facility to be maintained during the contract period.

#### Slide 11: CPC-WSA

This is a photo of the exterior and interior of the Chemical Process Cell Waste Storage Area, also known as CPC-WSA. We will be seeing this Quonset hut structure during the tour, but due to access control requirements based on the dose rate of the waste in this facility, we will not be going inside.

#### Slide 12: PRE-TOUR INSTRUCTIONS

Before we head out for the tour, here are some important notes. We will be walking through radiological areas. We will have to pass through numerous Personal Contamination Monitors, or PCMs, when exiting buffer areas. Anything you are hand-carrying will need to be frisked out at each of these locations. With this in mind, please leave all non-essential belongings here. While on tour, do not set your papers, notebooks, writing utensils, etc. down on any surface within the facilities. If you do so, your item will have to be swipe-sampled by a Radiological Control Technician and you may not receive it back until the tour is complete. You are advised that any personal items that you choose to take with you on the tour may be confiscated if the items become contaminated or are believed to be contaminated. These items may not be returned to you. For your safety, please notify either of the escorting tour guides if you set an item down, or drop an item. Also, do not lean on or touch windows or walls in the facilities, or reach or lean over radiological rope boundaries.

One of the DOE escorts will have the capability to take pictures while on tour. Please do not bring recording or photographic equipment. Pictures will be posted to the RFP website once they have been cleared through security.

#### Slide 13: PERSONNEL CONTAMINATION MONITORS

We will encounter two types of Personnel Contamination Monitors, or PCMs, on this tour. The first kind scans the body from side to side. You should stand sideways and insert your right arm into the PCM. When the blinking red light near your eye-level stops blinking, a tone will sound. Remove your right arm, turn, and insert your left arm. When the blinking light stops a small tone will sound and the message on the screen on the front of the PCM will read “You may pass” if you have successfully cleared the scan.

The second PCM scans front to back. You should walk straight into the PCM, insert your right arm in the slot beside you, and turn your face to the right. When the countdown clock on the digital screen reaches zero, you will receive instructions to turn around. Turn your body to face out of the PCM, insert your left arm in the slot, and again turn your face to the right. You will receive instructions to exit when your scan is complete.

IF AT ANY TIME ONE OF THE PCMs ALARMS, please follow the instructions of the guides and/or radiological technicians.

#### Slide 14: VISITOR RESPONSIBILITIES

We are concerned about your safety and the safety of the workers here on site. We ask you to please obey the following safety requirements:

- Please look out for tripping hazards, uneven surfaces, and other slippery surfaces.
- Please use handrails when on stairs inside and outside.
- Please stay in the walkways at all times and watch for traffic in the roadways
- Please do not touch equipment, piping and controls; especially in radiological areas. Do not lean against or touch any viewing windows or wall surfaces. Areas in the Main Plant Process Building above 7 feet are considered to be contamination areas.
- Please do not step in puddles or wet areas inside or outside.

- Do not lean on or reach across any radiological or construction area ropes.

Slide 15: VISITOR RESPONSIBILITIES (cont'd)

You should also:

- Obey all postings, signs, barriers, and rules.
- Follow your escort's instructions and stay with your escort at all times.
- Immediately discuss any safety concerns with the escort.
- Only enter areas to which you have been granted access.

No food or drink is permitted in radiological areas. Also, do not apply lip balm, etc. Please avoid touching your face and placing hands or other objects such as writing utensils or papers in your mouth.

Please Contact Rad Control Operations at Ext. 4237 or 4231 for any further details, questions, or concerns involving Radiation Protection.

We will now watch the site visitor video.

Are there any questions on the safety information so far? *(Questions may be answered by either the Contracting officer or the Tour Guide, as appropriate. The Contracting Officer will decide who should answer the question.)*

**West Valley Demonstration Project  
Walking Tour Script  
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**Stop 1** (*Exit conference room and proceed down hall to intersection of main hall with main entrance. Ensure tour guide has visitors' TLD and ED.*)

- a. Administrative Building: We will now begin the tour. The building that you are currently in is the Administrative Building, sometimes called the Annex. This building is currently used as general office space, the dosimetry lab, and the medical office. This building houses the contractually-required onsite offices for both NYSERDA and the DOE. This facility experiences regular roof leaks and challenges from animal intrusion and back-ups of the sanitary sewer system. DOE intends for this facility to be removed at the end of the contract period.

**Stop 2** (*Exit Administrative Building through main doors. Proceed forward toward parking lot. Stop adjacent to flag poles.*)

- a. Ground-Level Offices: In front of us are temporary office space units named Ground-Level Offices or GLOs. There are currently 49 GLOs onsite (including the 30 you see here) that house approximately 100 employees, conference and storage space. WVES leases these GLOs on a monthly basis and it is expected the next contractor will decide to either novate the leases if the GLOs are still needed, or terminate the leases and demobilize the GLOs.

**Stop 3** (*Proceed to and enter Main Gatehouse. Tour guides must obtain and secure personal TLDs at this time. Move through the Main Gatehouse, to the east side, to provide the site physical orientation and a general listing of what is to the north and what is to the south.*)

- a. To your left, or north, is the primary area known as the North Plateau. The North Plateau contains the Main Plant Process Building, waste storage facilities, and most support facilities. To the right, or south, is the general area known as the South Plateau. The South Plateau contains the formerly used disposal areas, the Radwaste Treatment System Drum Cell, and the expected location of the future High-Level Waste Canister Interim Storage System.

**Stop 4** (*Cross over the site entrance road by passing through the crosswalk in front of the Main Gate. Turn right and proceed to the corner where the road that passes in front of the Main Plant Process Building comes in from the left.*)

- a. Main Plant Process Building: The large building ahead of us to the left is the Main Plant Process Building. The front section, with all the windows, is an office building. It is a three-story concrete block and steel framed structure located adjacent to the west side of the Process Building.

In its design and construction, the grade level at the front of the Plant was designated as the 100 ft. reference elevation. This point will be important as you consider DOE's desired endstate description for the Main Plant Process Building and adjacent areas. DOE is contracting for the decontamination and demolition of the Main Plant Process Building to the nominal 100 +/-3-ft. elevation. By the end of this contract, the Main Plant Process Building and adjacent facilities will be taken down to the first floor slabs (nominal 100+/-

3-ft elevation), or roughly grade level, depending on the given section of the facility. These first floor slabs should remain intact to the greatest extent possible to create a generally continuous surface and to prevent surface water infiltration into the subsurface cells and soil. Also, all 275 high level waste canisters, evacuated canisters, spent nuclear fuel and other high level waste forms will need to be relocated.

**Stop 5** *(Cross the road and walk to a point in front of the Utility Room (south) door, located between the Fire Pump House and the air compressor trailer. Point out each facility listed below as it is discussed.*

- a. Fire Pump Station: The small red building to your left is the Fire Pump Station. It provides a shelter for the plant's fire water system pumps and associated equipment and storage for various fire fighting equipment. This facility supports the High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility. DOE intends for this facility to be removed at the end of the contract period.
- b. Water Storage Tank: The large blue tank to your left is the Water Storage Tank. DOE intends for this facility to be removed at the end of the contract period.
- c. Emergency Vehicle Shelter Pad and Air Compressor: The blue cargo trailer to your right houses an air compressor that supports Main Plant Process Building operations. It sits on the pad that formerly held the Emergency Vehicle Shelter. It is DOE's intent that the compressor be removed during the contract period, but the pad on which the trailer sits remain.
- d. Clarifier: The blue tank with insulation to the right is the clarifier. DOE intends for this facility to be removed at the end of the contract period.
- e. Demineralized Water Tank: The silver colored tank to the right and adjacent to the clarifier is the demineralized water tank. DOE intends for this facility to be removed at the end of the contract period.
- f. Cooling Tower: Across the road behind you, you can see the Cooling Tower. It is currently isolated. It is DOE's intent that the Cooling Tower be removed during the contract period.

Next we will head to the Utility Room. From the Utility Room, we will pass into the Utility Room Extension, into the Switch Gear Room, and back outside. Please note that we are now in a Controlled Area and will shortly be entering a Radiological Buffer Area. As a reminder, do not touch **ANY** surfaces in the areas we visit today or drop anything. If you drop anything, please notify one of the tour guides immediately, as it will need to be swiped surveyed by a radiological control technician if it has been dropped in a Radiological Buffer Area or Radiological Area. You also should not chew gum or candy, drink anything, or apply lip balm in these areas.

**Stop 6** *(Enter Utility Room through south side door. Move to central area.)*



- a. Utility Room: This is the Utility Room. It is considered to be part of the Main Plant Process Building. It supplies utilities to the Main Plant Process Building and the remainder of the site areas. This facility contains equipment for supplying various types of water, steam, and compressed air to the plant. An access point for the Off-Gas Blower Room and other cells in the southwest corner of the Main Plant Process Building is located in the back left corner of the Utility Room, as is a metal-working area.

**Stop 7** (*Turn right to move through the Utility Room to the Utility Room Extension. Stand between the office on the right and the large white air compressors on the left.*)

- a. Utility Room Extension: This is the Utility Room Extension. It is considered to be part of the Main Plant Process Building. It supplies standby electrical power and steam to the plant.

**Stop 8** (*Move forward past the second compressor and proceed along the Main Plant Switch Gear Room south wall. Enter the Main Plant Switch Gear Room through the double doors located on the left just before the roll-up door leading outside to the east side of the Utility Room Extension. Move to a central area in the room.* )

- a. Main Plant Switch Gear Room: This is the Main Plant Switch Gear Room. It is the power supply distribution center for the Main Plant Process Building. The room contains the main 480V, 3-phase bus and main circuit breakers for the plant. The transformers are outside of the east wall. It is DOE's intent that the Utility Room, Utility Room Extension, and Main Plant Switch Gear Room be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 9** (*Exit back to the Utility Room Extension through the same door through which you entered. Walk slightly forward to the man door on the left. Turn left and exit the Utility Room Extension to the east. Proceed forward along the walkway to the road. Turn left on the road and walk past the large crane on the left to the driveway to the East Stairs. Turn left and proceed up the driveway to the East Stairs door. Enter the Main Plant Process Building via the East Stairs door.*)

- a. East Stairs Airlock: We are standing in the East Stair Airlock, which served as an airlock for the Product Packaging and Shipping area. It now provides general building access for maintenance and surveillance and access to the Waste Reduction and Packaging Area, or WRPA.
- b. Uranium Load Out Area: This room to your right is the Uranium Load Out Area. Under Nuclear Fuel Services, it was used for measuring shipments of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate solution in a stainless steel weigh tank. The WVDP retrofitted the cell in the mid-1980s to support the Liquid Waste Treatment System. I will now open the door and allow you to take a brief look inside from the doorway.

*(Open the door and allow the tour participants to look briefly into the room through the doorway. Close and secure the door.)*

Up the stairs, that were on our left as we entered, is the Waste Reduction and Packaging Area, where we will stop next.

**Stop 10** (*Turn left and climb stairs to Waste Reduction and Packaging Area. Stop in main open floor area of Waste Reduction and Packaging Area.*)

- a. Waste Reduction and Packaging Area (WRPA): This is the Waste Reduction and Packaging Area. In early site drawings, it may also be called the Product Packaging and Shipping [PPS] or Plutonium Bird Cage Storage Area. This area was used as a storage area and for shipping support when Nuclear Fuel Services was creating and shipping product from reprocessing activities. It was previously used by WVDP as a Low Level Waste compaction area. It currently serves as access to the Product Packaging and Handling Area. The Product Packaging and Handling area is located adjacent to this area on the other side of the west wall.
- b. Product Packaging and Handling Area: The 6 foot by 8 foot high sliding door to our right gives access into the Product Packaging and Handling area. The cell is currently used to support entries into the Product Purification Cell (PPC) and some of its walls may contain alpha contamination.

**Stop 11** (*Proceed (south) across Waste Reduction and Packaging Area to the end. Pass through the entryway (may be covered with a fire retardant green curtain) and into the old shipping/airlock area. Turn right and pass through the airlock containing the white tent enclosure and into the Lower Warm Aisle. Note: If the Lower Warm Aisle is posted as a Contamination Area, stop at the end of the Waste Reduction and Packaging Area just before the green curtain or containment tent. Alter the first sentence in "a" below to read: "The Lower Warm Aisle is located inside this containment area and stretches off to your right, or to the west."*)

- a. Lower Warm Aisle: This is the Lower Warm Aisle. The lower warm aisle historically provided a place where radioactive pumps, lines, valves, and instruments for operating the extraction system could be housed and worked on individually without exposing personnel to all of them at once. It is now used for general building access for maintenance and surveillance and access to the extraction cells, as well as to support the former Liquid Waste Treatment System. The aisle contains 10 pump niches. Little of the remaining piping will be removed during the remaining course of the Interim Endstate Contract.
- b. Pump Niches: The niches in the Lower Warm Aisle, housed radioactive pumps, lines, and valves. Some were used in support of the Liquid Waste Treatment System. Currently, the contents of the niches are being removed and their interiors decontaminated.
- c. Lower Warm Aisle Airlock: The Lower Warm Aisle Airlock, through which we entered, provides access to the Lower Warm Aisle from the east.
- d. Acid Recovery Cell: The Acid Recovery Cell may be accessed from the far (or west) end of the Lower Warm Aisle. The Acid Recovery Cell was designed to concentrate the spent acid consumed during the extraction of radioisotopes during reprocessing operations. During the fuel reprocessing activities, acid leaks badly contaminated and damaged the cell's floor and some vessels and piping became internally contaminated. As a result, in 1967, six inches of grout was poured on the Acid Recovery Cell floor to provide shielding. There is a potential for metals under the 1967 grout. Primary access was originally

through the door that connects to the adjacent stairway on the southeast side of the cell, a man-way on the northwest side that opens to the Off-Gas Cell, and a 3.5 foot diameter hatch leading to the Off-Gas Aisle. Decontamination of the Acid Recovery Cell was completed on October 20, 2009.

We will now return to the East Stairs Airlock.

**Stop 12** *(Retrace steps to the East Stairs Airlock adjacent to the Uranium Load Out door. Climb the East Stairs toward the Extraction Chemical Room (XCR), allowing participants to rest periodically if needed. Call Extension 4339 from the Control Room Level to provide advance notice to the XC-1 Supervisor and obtain permission to enter the XCR. Ascend to the last level and enter the door. Move to most clear area just inside the door area.)*

- a. Extraction Chemical Room / Extraction Chemical Room Enclosure: This is the 5<sup>th</sup> Floor of the Main Plant Process Building. This room is called the Extraction Chemical Room. The structure before you is the Extraction Chemical Room Enclosure.

Access to the concrete hatch plugs over the three extraction cells and Product Purification Cells is through this room.

The prefabricated enclosure [the Extraction Chemical Room Enclosure (XCRE)] around the extraction cell hatch covers was installed by the WVDP during gross decontamination of Extraction Cell-2 (XC-2).

After the completion of this contract about 200 linear feet of Asbestos Containing Material will remain in the east end of the Extraction Chemical Room.

- b. Extraction Cell-1 and Tent Enclosure: We are going to view the Extraction Cell-1 work area momentarily. However, due to space limitations, only a few people at a time may be in the control area. So, I am going to read the description of the area here and then we will take small groups back to view the work area. When we enter the work area, I ask you to please refrain from talking. A tent enclosure overlies Extraction Cell-1 (XC-1). Currently, a remotely-controlled Artisan arm is being deployed in the cell to shear pipes and remove vessels located inside the cell. It is intended that the cell will be gutted and decontaminated by the end of the Interim Endstate Contract. If, after the end of this activity significant dose is coming off the floor, it may be grouted. Because of past spills, portions of the walls and floor underneath the liner may also contain contamination (including alpha) at depth.

**Stop 13** *(Proceed with groups of 2 or 3 tour participants through the narrow walkway along the north wall of the Extraction Chemical Room to the far west end. Stop adjacent to supervisor's viewing area looking in the window to Extraction Cell-1 work area. Once each group has seen the area, return them to the area near the East Stairs. Exit the Extraction Chemical Room to the East Stairs. Descend one level to the 4<sup>th</sup> floor. Exit the stairs and proceed through the eastern Control Room door. Move to the center of the room.)*

- a. Control Room: This is the Control Room. Only a few limited instrument gauges are now operational. This area includes a former records aisle that wraps around behind these instrument racks (from this open area on the left around to the door on the right), a small office, and the Analytical and Process Chemistry Laboratory water still storage area. A portion of that former records aisle is contaminated. When the Asbestos Containing Material is removed from this room, it will be in a condition representative of the starting point for the Phase 1 Decommissioning- Facilities Disposition Contract.

**Stop 14** *(Exit the Control Room to the Upper Extraction Aisle via the south door (i.e. the door opposite the center of the Control Room panels). Move to an open area.)*

- a. Upper Extraction Aisle: This is the Upper Extraction Aisle. The Extraction Cells are on the other side of the wall in front of us as we entered. This area was an operating aisle for access to utility and instrument connections to extraction cell equipment. It now serves as general building access for maintenance and surveillance. This aisle contains ventilation ducts, utility headers, and instrument transmitters. Most items in this aisle are currently shut down. All or almost all work is now complete in this aisle, so the state of the aisle today is almost exactly how it will appear at contract turnover.

**Stop 15** *(Move past the yellow tent enclosure located to your right to proceed to the west end of the Upper Extraction Aisle. Turn right around the corner, move past the Motor Control Center panel and enter the door to the Ventilation Exhaust Cell, Process Chemical Room, and Hot Acid Cell area. Proceed slightly into the area, turn left, and move up the stairs on the left to the Ventilation Exhaust Cell door to provide room for all the participants to gather in the area.)*

There are three cells that are accessed from the area in which we are now standing: the Ventilation Exhaust Cell, the Hot Acid Cell, and the Process Chemical Room. The Ventilation Exhaust Cell and Hot Acid Cell may both be accessed from the first landing on the stairwell to the left as we entered (i.e. the landing on which I am standing). The Process Chemical Room may be accessed from the stairs directly across from the door through which we entered. Once I have read the descriptions of each, you may climb the stairs on the left to the first landing to look in the window to the Ventilation Exhaust Cell and the door to the Hot Acid Cell. You may then ascend to the higher mezzanine to look over the railing into the Process Chemical Room area.

- a. Ventilation Exhaust Cell: The Ventilation Exhaust Cell has supplied controlled ventilation air exhaust and filtration for the entire processing plant since 1966. The cell contains the main ventilation exhaust blowers and associated drivers, plenums, filters, ductwork, dampers and controls. The base of the plant stack is located in the room and is visible through a window in the door. There are two parallel filtration systems in-cell; one for operation and one in standby. Each blower is connected to a filter bank. The filters may contain metals. An electric blower exhausts air from the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility to the stack. There is no back up or filter for that system. It is expected that 2,100 linear feet of piping will remain in the cell at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

- b. Hot Acid Cell: The Hot Acid Cell received intermediate recovered acid and mixed batches of acid for delivery to plant dissolvers. This cell has been gutted and decontaminated and now contains an air handler with filter bank that comprises redundancy for the Ventilation Exhaust Cell's unit. During decontamination efforts, a hole was cut in the west wall to allow waste packages to be lifted out of the front side of the Main Plant Process Building by crane.
- c. Process Chemical Room: The Process Chemical Room was designed to feed solutions to Chemical Process Cell vessels. This room has been largely gutted, and only some contaminated ventilation filters and a little piping remain. During decontamination efforts, a hole was cut in the south wall leading into the Hot Acid Cell to allow waste packages to be lifted out of the front side of the Main Plant Process Building by crane via the hole in the west wall of the Hot Acid Cell.

**Stop 16** *(Allow the tour participants to look through the Ventilation Exhaust Cell door window and the Hot Acid Cell door and over the railing on the upper mezzanine to view the Process Chemical Room. Exit to the Upper Extraction Aisle. Proceed back through the Upper Extraction Aisle to the Control Room to the East Stairs. Descend the East Stairs one level to the Analytical Aisle. Enter the Analytical Aisle. Proceed to the intersection of the hallway in front of the Hot Cells. Turn left at the intersection and proceed to the corner. Stop at the corner, adjacent to the Extraction Sample Aisle door on the left and stairs to the Off-Gas Operating Aisle to the right.)*

We are now located on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor level of the Main Plant Process Building in the Analytical Aisle. If we were to proceed up these few stairs on your right and through the door in this corner, on the other side would be a short hallway leading to the Off-Gas Operating Aisle, or Off-Gas and Acid Recovery Aisle. However, due to scabbling work that is currently ongoing in the Off-Gas Cell, we cannot access this Aisle, so we will discuss the Aisle and adjacent areas here.

- a. Off-Gas Operating Aisle: The Off-Gas Operating Aisle was used to monitor and control operations in the Off-Gas Cell, Acid Recovery Cell, and part of the Chemical Process Cell. It also provided access to Process Sample Cell 3, the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor Main Plant Process Building offices, and the Analytical Decontamination Aisle. It has been used as a passageway between the laboratories, office building, and the south and southwest stairs. Most equipment has been removed. There is historical chemical damage to the floor areas. The aisle has been almost entirely gutted, with only a few lines of piping remaining. Currently, the aisle is being used for access to the Off Gas Cell.
- b. Acid Recovery Cell (ARC) Tower: Behind the approximately 8 foot by 8 foot corner, in the back left portion of the Off-Gas Operating Aisle, is the Acid Recovery Cell Tower. This area has been decontaminated.
- c. Process Sample Cell-3: A door on the east side of the Off-Gas Operating Aisle leads to the Process Sample Cell-3 Airlock. Process Sample Cell-3 was used to sample Off-Gas Cell and the Acid Recovery Cell vessels. The contents of the cell have been removed.

- d. Analytical Decontamination Aisle: As I mentioned a few moments ago, there is a short hallway leading to the Off-Gas Operating Aisle, on the other side of the door at the top of these stairs. Branching off of that hallway to the right (or north) is the Analytical Decontamination Aisle. This aisle provides access to the back sides of the Hot Analytical Cells, Sample Cell-2, and the Sample Storage Cell. It is expected that approximately 140 linear feet of piping will remain in the Analytical Decontamination Aisle at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.
- e. Extraction Sample Aisle: The door in the corner to your left, opposite these stairs, leads to the Extraction Sample Aisle and its associated Airlock. That aisle formerly contained two glove boxes for sampling the Product Purification Cells and Extraction Cell 2 and 3 vessels. It has since served as a storage area to support the laboratories.

**Stop 17** (*Turn the group around and proceed back to the intersection of hallways in front of the Hot Cells.*)

- a. Analytical Aisle: The area in which we are now located is called the Analytical Aisle.
- b. Analytical Laboratories: The intersecting hallways in which we are standing contain the Analytical Laboratories and associated storerooms and change areas. Several of the laboratories are located in the hallway section to your right through which we entered this floor. The East Stairs and washroom facilities are located at the end of the hallway section to your right. As we continue down this intersecting hallway, we will pass the remaining labs and the Sample Storage Cell to your left. These labs were used for hot chemical analysis work to support fuel reprocessing operations and, Vitrification processing. They have also been used for chemical analysis to support decontamination and Facility Characterization activities, and may be used for such purposes again during the remainder of the Interim Endstate Contract. One laboratory is now used as a Radiological Control Operations Counting Room. The labs contain some clean areas, as well as contaminated. It is expected that approximately 4,400 linear feet of piping will remain in the laboratories at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.
- c. Sample Cell-2 and Hot Analytical Cells: To your left are Sample Cell-2 and the Hot Analytical Cells. From left to right as you face the windows: The first window is to Sample Cell 2, while the remaining windows are to Hot Analytical Cells 1 through 5. The Analytical Decontamination Aisle we discussed a few moments ago is located behind these small cells.
  - i. Sample Cell-2: Sample Cell-2 was used to remotely sample Off-Gas Cell and Extraction Cell 1 and 2 vessels. It was later used as a lab storage space.
  - ii. Hot Analytical Cells 1 through 5: The Hot Analytical Cells were used by Nuclear Fuel Services for hot analytical work and plutonium sample storage. The WVDP used the cells to support Vitrification sample processing. They are now used for sample analysis to support decontamination activities. A conveyor connection exists between Sample Cell-2, all five Hot Analytical Cells, and the Sample Storage Cell we will see in just a moment.

**Stop 18** *(Proceed forward down hall to the open area on the left just past the Personnel Contamination Monitor. Enter the open area and face the Sample Storage Cell on the left.)*

- a. Sample Storage Cell: This is the Sample Storage Cell. It was previously used for hot analytical work, Plutonium sample storage, and Vitrification sample processing. It is now used for sample analysis to support decontamination activities. It has a conveyor elevator to the C-1 Sampling Station. The approximately 500 linear feet of piping in these cells have been drained.

**Stop 19** *(Move back into hallway and turn left. Proceed toward the north end of the hallway past the Mass Spectrometry Lab on the right. Stop adjacent to the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure Airlock doors (door label says “Main Plant HEC Areas”). Turn right and enter the doors to the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure Airlock vestibule. Pass through the vestibule to the airlock suit-up area. Stand facing the metal wall of the enclosure to the left.)*

- a. Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure Airlock area: We are currently standing in the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure Airlock area. This room formerly served as a counting lab. The WVDP converted the room to serve as an access point to the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure. The area includes a vestibule, suit-up/prep area, and airlock.
- b. Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure: In the back right (or northeast) corner of this room, up the steps, is a window where you may view the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure directly. The enclosure provides access to the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room and the Process Mechanical Cell Shield Door Enclosure.

**Stop 20** *(Allow the tour participants to look through the window to the enclosure. Proceed back through the through the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure Airlock vestibule into the Analytical Aisle. Proceed straight through the double doors into the North Analytical Aisle. Stop adjacent to the Process Mechanical Cell/Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Door Hoist Enclosure on the right (light green vertical plank-like shielding plates).)*

- a. Process Mechanical Cell/Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Door Hoist Enclosure: On our right is the back side of the Process Mechanical Cell/Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Door Hoist Enclosure. The Hoist Enclosure houses the concrete shield door and door hoist equipment.

**Stop 21** *(Proceed forward and turn right where the hallway continues around the corner to the right. Stop adjacent to the Chemical Crane Room airlock enclosure door.)*

- a. North Analytical Aisle: The area in which we are now standing is the North Analytical Aisle. Further down, on the right side of this aisle, is another window that provides a view into the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure.
- b. Chemical Crane Room: Inside the tent enclosure on the left is the entry for the Chemical Crane Room. The Chemical Crane Room is used as a parking, decontamination, and maintenance area for Chemical Process Cell bridge cranes and the power manipulator

(PAR) bridge. It is expected that approximately 1,100 linear feet of piping will remain in the Chemical Crane Room at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

**Stop 22** (*Stay in North Analytical Aisle and read text below.*)

Our next stop is actually located in the North Stairs stairwell. As we proceed into and down the North stairwell, we will pass a window on the right that looks in on the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room and the door to the original crane room airlock. You may look at the areas as we pass.

- a. Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room: The Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room provides a contact maintenance area for the two cranes and power manipulator (PAR) bridges in the Process Mechanical Cell. Formerly, access was via the airlock from the North Stairs at the elevation 119 foot-7 inch level. Current access is from the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Enclosure. The original airlock is no longer used for Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room access.

**Stop 23** (*Enter the North Stairs. Proceed down the North Stairs to the Chemical Operating Aisle level, pausing briefly near the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room window and the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room Airlock door to allow viewing of these features by the tour participants. Turn left and enter the Chemical Operating Aisle. Ascend the stairs to the Equipment Decontamination Room Viewing Aisle. Proceed forward and pass through the door to the Chemical Viewing Aisle. Proceed around the corner to the left and stop adjacent to the first viewing window on the left.*)

- a. Chemical Viewing Aisle: This is the Chemical Viewing Aisle. Through these windows you can see the High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility, formerly the Chemical Process Cell. Historically this aisle was used to operate Chemical Process Cell coolers, view the cell, load fuel baskets in and out of dissolvers, move equipment in and out of the Chemical Process Cell, and operate the cranes and PAR. It is currently used for general building access for maintenance and surveillance and to house the Personnel Decontamination Room at the far (or south) end beyond where we are currently standing.
- b. Chemical Process Cell: The Chemical Process Cell, located behind these windows to the left, was historically used for fuel dissolution and waste disposal operations. Now, as the High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility, it is used for the storage of the 275 High Level Waste canisters, vitrification cell vessels and waste, and head end cell decontamination waste stored in drums, as well as an expended BROKK. There is also a floor hatch to the General Purpose Cell within the Chemical Process Cell. It is expected that approximately 250 linear feet of piping and a bridge crane will remain within the Chemical Process Cell at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

**Stop 24** (*Retrace your steps back around the corner and through the door to the Equipment Decontamination Room Viewing Aisle, allowing the tour participants to look through the Chemical Process Cell windows along the way. Stop in the Equipment Decontamination Room Viewing Aisle, adjacent to the viewing window.*)



- a. Equipment Decontamination Room Viewing Aisle: This is the Equipment Decontamination Room Viewing Aisle. You can view the Equipment Decontamination Room through this shield window. This aisle was and is used to control and observe operations in the Equipment Decontamination Room and control the Chemical Process Cell crane and Vitrification Facility Building Canister Transfer Cart.
- b. Equipment Decontamination Room: The Equipment Decontamination Room (EDR) is an airlock that provides access between the Vitrification cell, High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility, and the Load In/Load Out Facility. The soaking pit, which is located under the built-up floor in the north-east corner of the cell was used to decontaminate equipment with decontamination reagents. The cell now provides access to the Vitrification Cell through the tunnel to the north, and access to the Load In/Load Out Facility through the shield doors to the west. The Load In/Load Out facility is on the other side of the west wall, the wall located opposite the window. The room is also currently being used to support sorting of waste in the Vitrification Facility.

The transfer cart rails run north-south (connecting to both the Vitrification Work Cell and the Chemical Process Cell) on the east side of the cell. It is expected that approximately 300 linear feet of piping will remain within the Equipment Decontamination Room at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

**Stop 25** *(Proceed to the stairs to the Chemical Operating Aisle. Turn right and descend the stairs to the right to the Chemical Operating Aisle. Proceed down the aisle and through the green fire retardant curtain. Stop in view of the green C-1 Sampling Station on the right, before the asbestos containment sheeting and out of the way of the asbestos workers and support personnel that may be in the area.)*

- a. Chemical Operating Aisle: This is the Chemical Operating Aisle. Historically, it has been used to provide access to the Liquid Waste Cell and valves and instrumentation for the Chemical Process Cell. The High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility (or Chemical Process Cell) is on the other side of the wall to your right. The south end of this aisle (i.e., the end still ahead of us behind this asbestos containment), connects to the Lower Extraction Aisle.

It is expected that approximately 1,900 linear feet of piping will remain within the Chemical Operating Aisle at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

- b. C-1 Sampling Station: The green structure to your right is the C-1 Sampling Station, sometimes called the Product Sample Cell. The sampling station was used to sample vessels in the Chemical Process Cell and Liquid Waste Cell. It is not currently used to sample Liquid Waste Cell vessels, but capability remains to sample one of these vessels, if necessary. Other tanks formerly sampled would have to be pumped to this one for sampling. It is built into the east wall of the Chemical Process Cell and is only accessible from here. It is connected to the Analytical and Process Chemistry Laboratory Sample Storage Cell by a powered conveyer tray/cart riding inside a 12 inch square stainless steel duct-like chute.

- c. Lower Extraction Aisle: The Lower Extraction Aisle adjoins the end of the Chemical Operating Aisle and stretches off to the left (or east). The Extraction Cells are located behind the south wall. The aisle contains doors to the Ventilation Wash Room, Ventilation Supply Room and Instrument Room, the original Nuclear Fuel Services' Instrument Room, and Process Sample Cell-2 Airlock on the north side of the aisle. It also provides access to the Upper Warm Aisle and Process Sample Cell-1 Airlocks in the southeast corner. The aisle contains pneumatic instrument transmitters that relayed level, density, and vessel pressure signals from the Extraction Cells and Uranium Process Cell to the control room. Additionally, it contains Liquid Waste Treatment System equipment. The aisle also houses utility headers for steam, cooling water, plant air, instrument air, condensate, vacuum and fire water, ventilation supply and exhaust ducts. Little additional duct work will be removed during the Interim Endstate Contract. Its Asbestos Containing Material is being removed.
- d. Ventilation Wash Room: The Ventilation Wash Room was used to scrub chemical fumes from laboratory hood exhausts, particulate from cell exhausts, and other areas prior to the air entering the main filter plenum. The Vent Wash Room contains an out-of-service air washer and ductwork to handle exhaust air from some of the cells, analytical labs, and other plant areas. Air exhausts through a stainless steel duct running through the Lower Extraction Aisle to the Ventilation Exhaust Cell filter plenum. The duct is highly contaminated, resulting in higher gamma dose readings in this aisle and the Instrument Room in those areas near the duct. It is expected that 1,500 linear feet of piping will remain in the Ventilation Wash Room at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.
- e. Ventilation Supply Room and Instrument Shop: There is a door in the back right corner that leads to the Ventilation Supply Room and Instrument Shop. The Ventilation Supply Room and Instrument Shop currently houses the main air intake equipment (large air handling unit) for the Main Plant Process Building, PAO (Poly Alpha Olefin) unit storage, and miscellaneous suit-up/decontamination supplies. It is expected that 500 linear feet of piping will remain in the Ventilation Supply Room at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance. Another door, located adjacent to the Ventilation Supply Room door, leads to the former Nuclear Fuel Services' Instrument Room which is currently empty.
- f. Process Sample Cells (PSC-1 and PSC-2):
- i. Process Sample Cell-1: Process Sample Cell-1 was used to sample the Product Purification Cells. This cell has had its equipment removed.
  - ii. Process Sample Cell-2: Process Sample Cell-2 was used to sample the Uranium Product Cell, supporting both the Liquid Waste Treatment System and Sodium Bearing Wastewater Storage. This cell has had its equipment removed.
- g. Upper Warm Aisle: The Upper Warm Aisle runs parallel to the Lower Extraction Aisle, and is located on the other side of the Extraction Cells. The Upper Warm Aisle was

historically used to shield hot mechanical process equipment likely to require replacement, with a means to flush and access individual equipment items while minimizing radiation exposure. It is now used for general building access for maintenance and surveillance. Fixed contamination on the floor and wall in this area may be painted over or be covered with new concrete. The contents of the niches have been removed and their interiors decontaminated and possibly fixed with PBS (polymetric barrier system). The cell will have its Asbestos Containing Material removed during the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

**Stop 26** *(Return down the Chemical Operating Aisle to the North Stairs. Descend the North Stairs to the Process Mechanical Cell level. Enter the West Mechanical Operating Aisle. Stop adjacent to the Scrap Removal Room window on the right.)*

- a. West Mechanical Operating Aisle: This is the West Mechanical Operating Aisle. The High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility is located behind the majority of the west wall to your right. The Liquid Waste Cell is behind the south wall directly ahead of you. This aisle served as the operating station for both the Process Mechanical Cell and the Scrap Removal Room, allowing visual contact and control of all operations in these cells as well as all powered cranes, manipulators, and other in-cell devices. It also provided access to the Manipulator Repair Room. It is currently in use to support liner decontamination efforts using the Nitrocision technology in the Process Mechanical Cell and waste movements through the Scrap Removal Room, as well as for general building access for maintenance and surveillance. At the end of the Interim Endstate Contract, approximately 100 linear feet of Asbestos Containing Material will remain in the aisle's overhead areas.
- b. Scrap Removal Room: This window on the right looks in on the Scrap Removal Room. Historically, the Scrap Removal Room was used for the removal of very high-level waste, mostly fuel scrap, from the General Purpose Cell. Scrap could also come from analytical laboratory hot cells, the Process Mechanical Cell, and the Chemical Process Cell. The WVDP has used the cell to move waste and waste containers in and out of the Head End Cells.

It is expected that approximately 500 linear feet of drained piping will remain within the Scrap Removal Room at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.

- c. Process Mechanical Cell: Through these windows on the left you can see the Process Mechanical Cell. It was originally used to prepare fuel for chemical dissolution. It was shut down in 1972. It contained a hydraulic shear, high-speed abrasive cut-off saw, tilt fixture, table, clamps, and rams for disassembly of fuel and shearing of that fuel into short pieces for dissolution. Most of the debris and major equipment were removed by November, 2004. Gross decontamination was completed on the surfaces, and a fixative was applied. Further decontamination of the cell walls and floor is ongoing using the Nitrocision technology. There is a total of five shield windows from the east and west operating aisles. Four are usable. There are two Master Slave Manipulator ports above each window; with several manipulators currently installed. There are two crane bridges of 2-ton capacity, each traveling on rails 21 foot above the cell floor. The cell connects to

the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility at the southeast corner through a hydraulically operated hatch. The northeast corner is connected to the General Purpose Cell by a hatch, and to the Miniature Cell by a stainless steel chute. Additionally, there is an stainless steel chute from the location of the Process Mechanical Cell shear down to the General Purpose Cell. The east wall connects to a shielded shuttle transfer port and air lock. At the end of the Interim Endstate Contract, the cell liner will still likely contain significant contamination emitting potentially significant external dose.

- d. Manipulator Repair Room Airlock: If you turn around to face the stairwell through which we entered this aisle, you can see the Manipulator Repair Room Airlock door enclosure just to the right of the North Stairs door. The Manipulator Repair Room was used for extending and accessing the arm of the Process Mechanical Cell PAR from the Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room. It is currently not used.

**Stop 27** (*Move to the right past the Manipulator Repair Room Airlock door enclosure and into the southern portion of the Mechanical Operating Aisle. Proceed to the West Mechanical Operating Aisle and turn left through the double doors into the South Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop.*)

- a. South Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop: This area is referred to as the South Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop. It provides access to the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop (through the double doors) and contains crane and man hatches to access the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle. It is currently used to support the Nitrocision operating skid.
- b. South Master Slave Manipulator Storage Area: The single door in the back left, or northwest, corner opens to the South Master Slave Manipulator Storage Area. It currently serves as a small workshop and tool storage area. The only access is from this door.

**Stop 28** (*If the Nitrocision skid is operating, stay in the South Master Slave Manipulator Shop and read the alternate language found in red below for Stops 28a and 28b. If the Nitrocision skid is not operating, turn right and proceed through the door to the outside of the Main Plant Process Building. Proceed down the L-shaped boardwalk and stairs to the end. Stop in front of the Head End Ventilation Motor Shelter doors.*)

- a. Head End Ventilation Building: This is the Head End Ventilation Building. It was installed to give the mechanical, or head end, cells additional air flow to produce greater negative pressures - reducing problems with high airborne particulate in the crane rooms and backup of airborne radioactivity into occupied areas. The Head End Cells include: Equipment Decontamination Room, Scrap Removal Room, Chemical Process Cell, Chemical Process Cell Crane Room, Process Mechanical Cell, Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room, General Purpose Cell, Miniature Cell, General Purpose Cell Crane Room, Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop, Contact Size Reduction Facility/Decontamination Shop, and General Operating Aisle. The lower level houses filters, blowers, ductwork, and other associated equipment, while the upper level contains a crane and filter change-out equipment. The filter housing area contains glove port aisles, but the gloves have been removed from the ports. The facility has an airlock, as well. Air is supplied by a steam

heated air handler and exhausted by electric driven blowers to the Main Plant Process Building stack.

- b. Head End Ventilation Monitoring Room: The small shed on our right by the door as we proceed back into the Main Plant Process Building is the Head End Ventilation Monitoring Room. It houses the instrumentation for monitoring the Head End Ventilation System.

Alternate Language:

Stop 28a: Head End Ventilation Building: On your right is a door leading outside. At the end of the “L”-shaped walkway on the other side of that door is the Head End Ventilation Building. Due to the operation of the Nitrocision unit today, we cannot pass through this area, so we will discuss it from here. The Head End Ventilation system was installed to give the mechanical, or head end, cells additional air flow to produce greater negative pressures - reducing problems with high airborne particulate in the crane rooms and backup of airborne radioactivity into occupied areas. The Head End Cells include: Equipment Decontamination Room, Scrap Removal Room, Chemical Process Cell, Chemical Process Cell Crane Room, Process Mechanical Cell, Process Mechanical Cell Crane Room, General Purpose Cell, Miniature Cell, General Purpose Cell Crane Room, Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop, Contact Size Reduction Facility/Decontamination Shop, and General Operating Aisle. The lower level houses filters, blowers, ductwork, and other associated equipment, while the upper level contains a crane and filter change-out equipment. The filter housing area contains glove port aisles, but the gloves have been removed from the ports. The facility has an airlock, as well. Air is supplied by a steam heated air handler and exhausted by electric driven blowers to the Main Plant Process Building stack.

Stop 28b: Head End Ventilation Monitoring Room: The small shed on the left just outside the door is the Head End Ventilation Monitoring Room. It houses the instrumentation for monitoring the Head End Ventilation System.

We'll now go back inside to the East Mechanical Operating Aisle.

**Stop 29** (*Proceed through the door into the South Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop. Turn left and proceed into the East Mechanical Operating Aisle. Stop about halfway down the aisle, adjacent to the Process Mechanical Cell Shuttle Transfer Port.*)

- a. East Mechanical Operating Aisle: The area in which we are now standing is the East Mechanical Operating Aisle. It was used to monitor the Head End Ventilation system and had the ability to place mechanical parts into the Process Mechanical Cell. It also provided access to the South Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop, the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility, the Cell Access Aisle and the Ram Equipment Room. It now provides access for maintenance and monitoring of these areas. It contains an instrument panel for the Head End Ventilation system, a motor control center, and relay cabinets for the cranes. This aisle houses the Process Mechanical Cell Shuttle Transfer Port and one inoperable shield window. This aisle also housed hydraulic, electrical and some mechanical portions of the fuel shear and ram and operations controls for all other mechanical, electrical, or

pneumatic devices in the Process Mechanical Cell. Some of the equipment related to the fuel shear is still located inside the yellow containment tent on your right.

- b. Process Mechanical Cell Shuttle Transfer Port: The white structure projecting from the Process Mechanical Cell wall to your right is the Process Mechanical Cell Shuttle Transfer Port. It was a shielded airlock for passing parts and material into the Process Mechanical Cell from this aisle. It is currently inactive.
- c. Fuel Receiving and Storage Building Airlock: Our next stop is going to be the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility. In order to enter the facility, we must pass through an airlock that can only hold two to three people comfortably at a time.

*(Note to guide- Ensure you have everyone's full attention. Then read the following.)*

At least one of the two doors to the airlock **must** remain closed at **all** times to maintain proper ventilation control. You **must** wait for the first door to close completely behind you before opening the second door. Therefore, we will be passing through in small groups until everyone is inside the facility. Once you are inside, please move down the aisle to allow everyone else to enter behind you. Please do NOT linger on the steps on the other side of the airlock as it has historically been a radiologic hot spot.

**Stop 30** *(Proceed forward and to the right around the Process Mechanical Cell Transfer Shuttle Port. Continue down the Chemical Access Aisle approximately 15 feet. Turn left just before the large plate glass window. Proceed to the corner and turn left into the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility Airlock. One tour guide should enter with the first small group to ensure there is a guide waiting for tour participants in the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility South Operating Aisle. One should remain in the Cell Access Aisle to escort the last participants through the airlock. Once the first tour guide has passed into the facility, he or she should proceed halfway down the South Operating Aisle.)*

- a. Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility: This is the Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility. It houses the decontaminated Fuel Storage Pool and the far end is being used to sort and prepare waste for shipping.
- b. South Operating Aisle: We are currently standing in the South Operating Aisle. Along the walkway to the left as you entered is the fuel transfer tunnel which was designed to transfer fuel assemblies from the pool to the Process Mechanical Cell. It currently serves no purpose.
- c. Fuel Storage Pool: To your left is the Fuel Storage Pool, which is no longer in use. There is a 2-ton service bridge which travels over the pool. The pool was drained, scoured, and painted to fix remaining contamination, and the floor grouted.

**Stop 31** *(Proceed to the end of the South Operating Aisle. Stop adjacent to the Cask Unloading Pool.)*

- a. Cask Unloading Pool: To your left is the Cask Unloading Pool, which is no longer in use. It was previously used to load or unload fuel shipping casks. It now has no use. It was drained, scoured, and painted to fix remaining contamination and the floor grouted.

We will now return to the Cell Access Aisle via the airlock through which we entered. Again, please do not linger on the steps, or lean over the railing on the landing.

**Stop 32** *(The lead guide should proceed back down the South Operating Aisle and through the airlock with the first group. Turn right after passing through the second airlock door and proceed forward in the Cell Access Aisle. Turn left after passing the plate glass window and seating bench on the left. Stop just beyond the door to the Fuel Receiving and Storage Guard Room located immediately to the left. Once rear guide arrives, continue with tour. Do not pass through the door to the Ram Equipment Room.)*

- a. Fuel Receiving and Storage Guard Room or Central Alarm Station #1: The room to our left is the Fuel Receiving and Storage Guard Room or Central Alarm Station #1. Under the WVDP, this room has been and is used as a change area and supervisor's observation area for entries into cells from the Cell Access Aisle.

**Stop 33** *(Continue down the Cell Access Aisle and through the door to the Ram Equipment Room. Move to the center of the room)*

- a. Cell Access Aisle: The aisle through which we just passed and that continues on the other side of the white tent airlock door in the corner is the Cell Access Aisle. The Ram Equipment Room, the Liquid Waste Cell, the Uranium Product Cell, Extraction Cells-2 and -3, and the Product Purification Cells are all accessible from this area. The aisle has served as an airlock and buffer area during contact maintenance in those cells and a location for cell monitoring equipment.
- b. Ram Equipment Room: The Ram Equipment Room, in which we are currently standing, historically housed the hydraulic ram (a stainless steel rod) used to push fuel assemblies through the shear inside the Process Mechanical Cell. Under the WVDP, it has been used as part of the removal pathway for waste boxes from the clean-out of Extraction Cell-2, when those boxes were brought through airlock tents in this Cell Access Aisle. It is currently used to support entries into the Extraction Cells and Product Purification Cells.
- c. Uranium Product Cell: Access to the Product Purification Cell is via the Uranium Product Cell. Nuclear Fuel Services used the Uranium Product Cell to hold off-specification uranium product and uranium product awaiting shipment. A shield wall was installed in the 1980s to wall off the south part of the cell to allow access to the Product Purification Cell-North without full entry to the Uranium Product Cell. It is expected that approximately 2,000 linear feet of piping will remain within the Uranium Product Cell at the completion of the Interim Endstate Contract period of performance.
- d. Product Purification Cell: The Product Purification Cell was used for final purification and concentration of uranium and plutonium product streams. It currently houses a portion of Liquid Waste Treatment System. Access point openings are cut in the wall at several

levels. The cell has been gutted and decontaminated, but there is the potential for contamination at depth (including alpha) in the walls and under the liner.

- e. Extraction Cell–2 (XC-2): Extraction Cell–2 was used for secondary clean-up of the uranium and plutonium streams. The cell has been gutted and decontaminated, but there is the potential for contamination at depth (including alpha) in the walls and under the liner.
- f. Extraction Cell–3 (XC-3): Extraction Cell–3 historically housed equipment for the final extraction of uranium product, a solvent clean-up system, a pair of intermediate plutonium solution tanks, and a diluent wash system. There is a shielded access door at grade via the Cell Access Aisle. Historical floor contamination was in the one million to five million cpm range. The cell has been gutted and decontaminated, but there is the potential for contamination at depth (including alpha) in the walls and under the liner.
- g. Liquid Waste Cell: The Liquid Waste Cell interfaced with the Chemical Process Cell, the extraction cells, and the analytical hot cells. The cell now interfaces with the analytical hot cells, the Liquid Waste Treatment System, and the Uranium Product Cell. As of this moment, all vessels, approximately 5,000 linear feet of piping, and an internally contaminated ventilation duct remain. At least one vessel contains some liquid. Most of the vessels may be Transuranic, and some are generating some significant external dose. One or more vessels is filled with about 50,000 Raschig Rings. There is the potential for heavy contamination on the floors and walls of this cell.

Removal of the level to which we are now going to descend is not within the scope of the contract for which DOE is soliciting proposals. However, these structures shall be isolated and maintained in preparation for removal. The Contractor shall prevent the spread of radioactive contamination from all surfaces that may be exposed once the overlying structures have been removed. The Contractor shall also prevent the migration of water into or out of all remaining penetrations, surfaces and structures and the accumulation of water in these below-grade structures.

**Stop 34** *(Turn around and proceed back through the Cell Access Aisle to the East Mechanical Operating Aisle and then to the West Mechanical Operating Aisle. **If the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle is posted airborne due to operation of the Nitrocision system, read stop items 34a through 34f (with red text included) here. Once complete, exit to the North Stairs and out to Pigeon Alley. Then begin with Stop 35.** If Nitrocision is NOT operating, enter the North Stairs. Descend the North Stairs to the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle level. Enter the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle and move a location between the door and the window opposite the door. Stand facing the cell windows. Avoid standing below the large duct overhead in the center of the aisle. Read stop items 35a through 35f, omitting the red text.)*

*(We would normally descend the North Stairs to the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle at this time, entering the Aisle midway along its length. However, due to operation of the Nitrocision System, we cannot enter that area today. So, we will discuss the Aisle and adjacent areas here, as if we were standing in the center of the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle, facing southward.)*



- a. General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle: The area in which we are standing is the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle. It is constructed of reinforced concrete. Equipment hatches and a man hatch located in the northeast corner of the aisle connect to the South Master Slave Manipulator Shop. The equipment hatch is serviced by a 2-ton crane located above in the South Master Slave Manipulator Shop.
- b. General Purpose Cell Crane Room and its Airlock: The General Purpose Cell Crane Room and its Airlock door are to our right where the enclosure projects out from the wall. The crane room has historically been used as a storage and contact maintenance area for the General Purpose Cell Bridge Mounted Manipulator System (PAR). It currently serves no use.

The airlock provides access to the north side of the Crane Room.

- c. General Purpose Cell Crane Room Extension (GCRX): The General Purpose Cell Crane Room Extension (GCRX) is located off the west end (to our right) of the General Purpose Cell Crane Room. This extension allowed one or both bridges to be parked west of the main part of the General Purpose Cell Crane Room to allow entry into the room with reduced exposure.
- d. Chemical Process Cell Vault Waste Catch Tank: The Chemical Process Cell Vault Waste Catch Tank, occasionally called General Purpose Cell Crane Room Catch Tank, may be accessed through the door on the elevated platform to the right. It houses Tank 12-35104, which is used to collect contaminated drainage from all the crane rooms, the Chemical Process Cell door slot, and the Equipment Decontamination Room. Many of the inlet lines to the tank have been isolated.
- e. General Purpose Cell: These windows in front of us look in on the General Purpose Cell. The General Purpose Cell was used to load chopped fuel into stainless steel baskets as it dropped from the Process Mechanical Cell shear through an 8-inch diameter chute; the basket could be temporarily stored in storage areas located along the back wall of the cell. The baskets of chopped fuel were then transferred to the Chemical Process Cell through the roof hatch located to the right in the cell. After the chemical separation, the leached fuel hulls were returned to the General Purpose Cell. While the leached fuel hulls were in the General Purpose Cell, some of the hulls were removed and taken through the Process Mechanical Cell to the Sample Storage Cell, where they could then be analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the chemical dissolution. The remaining leached hulls were packaged and moved to the Scrap Removal Room for ultimate burial in the on-site disposal area.

The cell has been gutted and further decontamination of the cell walls and floor is ongoing using the Nitrocision technology. At the end of the Interim Endstate Contract, the cell liner will still likely contain significant contamination emitting potentially significant external dose.

- f. Miniature Cell / Miniature Cell Airlock: The Miniature Cell and its Airlock are located at the east, or to your left, end of the General Purpose Cell. The airlock door is located in the corner. The Miniature Cell was designed for possible use as an experimental, research, or special project area. It never contained process equipment and has never been used. This cell has been gutted and decontaminated.

A shield door and labyrinth type air lock provide access through the northeast corner of the cell.

**Stop 35** (*Exit the General Purpose Cell Operating Aisle and ascend the North Stairs to the Process Mechanical Cell and Pigeon Alley level (Ground Level). Turn right and proceed outside to Pigeon Alley. Stop between the Scrap Removal Room Enclosure on the left and the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop door on the right.*)

- a. Scrap Removal Room Enclosure and Airlock: To our left is the Scrap Removal Room Enclosure and Airlock. It is used as an access point to move waste drums and boxes in and out of the Scrap Removal Room by use of a powered roller conveyor.

**Stop 36** (*Enter the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop. Stop in front of the roped area just inside the doors.*)

- a. Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop: The area in which you are now standing, is the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop. It was constructed around 1971 to allow repair of contaminated Master Slave Manipulators near to their point of use, particularly those in the Process Mechanical Cell, General Purpose Cell, Scrap Removal Room, and laboratories. DOE intends for the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop to be removed to its foundation during the contract period.

**Stop 37** (*Turn left and proceed along the walled walkway to the Contact Size Reduction facility viewing window.*)

- a. Contact Size Reduction Facility / Decontamination Room: Through this window in the north wall to your left, you can see the Contact Size Reduction Facility. The facility is currently in use for size reduction of contact handled Transuranic waste. The facility is a 24 foot by 35 foot room with a stainless steel floor pan containing three original areas: the Master Slave Manipulator decontamination stall, a cutting room, and a staging area. There is an airlock with rollup doors to the cutting room on the north side, along with a man door from the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop in the southwest corner (the corner just to our left). The part of the facility once called the Decontamination Room is located behind that wall to the right inside the cutting room, and can be entered through an airlock on the other side of the building, as well as a door in this section of the Contact Size Reduction Facility. A staging area, located further back on the right, may also be accessed from the airlock on the east side of the building. These areas were all connected to the buried 1,500 gallon underground tank, 15D-6 located east of the building. DOE intends for the Contact Size Reduction Facility to be removed to its foundation during the contract period.

We will now return to the Main Plant Process Building Proper and exit through the Personnel Contamination Monitors. If you have anything requiring a hand frisk please let me know at that time.

**Stop 38** *(Exit the Master Slave Manipulator Repair Shop to Pigeon Alley. Reenter the Main Plant Process Building at the North Stairs. Climb the North Stairs to the Chemical Operating Aisle Level. Proceed through the Chemical Operating Aisle to the Equipment Decontamination Room Viewing Aisle and into the Chemical Viewing Aisle. Exit the Main Plant Process Building through the Chemical Viewing Aisle personnel contamination monitor (PCM). Proceed down the stairs to the ground level. Offer an opportunity for a bathroom and water break before exiting the Main Plant Process Building via the front doors.)*

**Stop 39** *(Turn right immediately out of the Main Plant Process Building front doors before the steps leading up to the parking spaces. Proceed to the Load-In/Load-Out Facility south door, located adjacent to the General Purpose Cell Crane Room Extension Enclosure. Enter the Load-In/Load-Out Facility. Move to the central area of the room)*

- a. Load In/Load Out Facility: This is the Load In/Load Out Facility, which currently accesses the Equipment Decontamination Room in the Main Plant Process Building. It was used to deliver empty High Level Waste canisters to the Vitrification Cell via the Equipment Decontamination Room and Vitrification Tunnel, as well as remove Vitrification Facility cell components. It has also been used for loading of waste boxes into intermodals in preparation for shipping. It is now primarily used for moving remote handled Transuranic waste boxes into the Vitrification Facility for sorting and repackaging. Its future use will be for load-out of the High Level Waste canisters from the High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility. DOE intends for this facility to be removed to the foundation within the contract period.

**Stop 40** *(Proceed to the white stairs with the yellow railing located on the north side of the room, inside the radiological buffer area. Proceed up the stairs to the uppermost catwalk platform. Turn right and move along the platform. Enter the vestibule for the Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room Operating Aisle through the first set of double doors on the left. Pass through the vestibule and second set of double doors into the Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room Operating Aisle.)*

- a. Vitrification Facility Building: The areas that we will now begin to see are related to the Vitrification Facility Building. The building was designed and constructed for the solidification of liquid High Level Waste. It is currently used for sorting, size-reducing and repackaging remote handled Transuranic waste utilizing a Brokk robotic manipulator. DOE intends for this building to be removed to its foundation within the contract period.
- b. Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room Operating Aisle: The area in which we are currently standing is the Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room Operating Aisle. Through this shield window, you can see a crane and robotic arm system. The crane can be used in the Vitrification Cell. The robotic arm system is stored here following its unsuccessful use in the Vitrification Cell.

Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room: The Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room is located on the other side of this window. It is used to maintain and store cranes for the Vitrification Facility.

We are now going to exit this room and head to the Vitrification Facility Building proper. We are going to enter the facility on the first floor and go up one level to the Middle Operating Aisles to allow you to view the Vitrification Cell.

**Stop 41** *(Exit the Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room Operating Aisle to the catwalk. Turn right and proceed along the catwalk to the stairs. Turn left at the stairs and descend the stairs to the ground level. Make a U-turn to the left at the bottom of the stairs. Proceed forward to the double doors to the Secondary Filter Room Airlock. Enter the Secondary Filter room Airlock. While standing in the Secondary Filter Room Airlock, read the text below. Once you have completed reading it, open the door to the Secondary Filter Room, but DO NOT ENTER the Secondary Filter Room, as hearing protection is required.)*

Secondary Filter Room: The room in which we are standing is the Secondary Filter Room Airlock. The Secondary Filter Room is located behind the double doors in front of us.

**Stop 42** *(Close and secure the Secondary Filter Room door. Exit the Secondary Filter Room Airlock via the single man door in the north wall that leads outside (located to the right as one stands with his/her back to the Secondary Filter Room doors. Proceed forward and to the right along the walkway toward the Radiological Monitoring Room. Stop adjacent to the grates protecting the louvers around the Diesel Generator Room.)*

- a. Diesel Generator Room: The Diesel Generator Room is located to our right behind these missile protection grates, houses a 600 kW generator, switchgear, distribution cabling, and controls to provide backup power to selected loads in the event of a temporary or extended power outage.

**Stop 43** *(Proceed forward to the Radiological Monitoring Room. Open the door..*

- a. Radiation Monitor Room: This is the Radiological Monitoring Room.

**Stop 44** *(Close the door to the Radiological Monitoring Room. Turn right to follow the sidewalk to the Steam Condensate Pump Room. Enter the Steam Condensate Pump Room. Turn right and enter the Lower West Operating Aisle. Turn left and proceed to the end of the Lower West Operating Aisle. WATCH SHOULDER/HEAD HAZARDS. Enter the Lower North Operating Aisle. Stop in the Lower North Operating Aisle.)*

- a. Operating Aisles: The Vitrification Facility Building has three floors. The operating aisles on each floor surround the Vitrification Cell on three sides; east, west, and north. These operating aisles provide access for viewing and control of remote equipment, and contain all the piping and control systems that previously fed chemicals, fluids, and gases to the components in the Cell. Piping, valves, and instrumentation are mounted on utility racks located in the operating aisles. Personnel doors isolate the east, north, and west aisles for contamination and pressure control. The floors are located at elevation 100 foot

(approximately ground level), 110 foot, and 125 foot. These three levels are called, respectively, the Lower, Middle, and Upper levels.

- i. Lower Operating Aisle: We just passed through the Lower West Operating Aisle (the 100 foot elevation) and are standing in the Lower North Operating Aisle. This level contains the sample transfer cell and the closed-loop cooling water system.

We will now pass through the Lower East Operating Aisle and into the Northeast Stairs and ascend to the Middle Operating Aisle level.

**Stop 45** (*Proceed eastward through the Lower North Operating Aisle toward the East Truck Lock doors. Turn right into the Lower East Operating Aisle and move through the aisle to the Northeast Stairs. Enter the Northeast Stairs. Ascend the East Stairs to the Middle Operating Aisle level. Move into the open area of the Middle East Operating A and aisle. Stop adjacent to the nearest shield window. If operators are present, read the red text at the end of this section, as well as the black. Omit the red if no work is ongoing.*)

- a. Middle Operating Aisles: The Middle Operating Aisle at this level is the primary operating aisle for the Vitrification Cell and contains all the shield windows and the control stations for welding, sampling, and canister decontamination. The cranes and doors are operated from the Middle North Operating Aisle.
- b. Vitrification Cell: The central processing area within the Vitrification Facility was the Vitrification Cell which contained the process equipment required for feed preparation, vitrification, packaging, and decontamination.

Decontamination activities resulted in the removal of a significant amount of the original process equipment in the cell and decontamination of the cell surfaces. Significant residual contamination remains in the Vitrification Cell, particularly in the pit area that was used to house the primary process components. The nature of this contamination is believed to be in the form of vitrified high activity waste.

The work cell also has a closed circuit TV system, an uninterruptible power system, fire detection and protection systems, and a radiation monitoring system. The cell is supported by several sets of wall mounted manipulators, transfer drawers, a pneumatic sample transfer system, a 25 ton bridge crane with two 4.5 ton hoists, and a bridge crane configured with non-functioning dual telescoping robotic arms. The cell has transfer cart access from the Equipment Decontamination Room. There is a shield door accessing the cell from the Equipment Decontamination Room Transfer Tunnel in the southeast corner, and one between the crane maintenance room and the cell on the upper portion of the south wall. There is a hatchway into the cell from the roof and a hatchway between the Equipment Decontamination Room tunnel and the Crane Maintenance Room.

In 2008, the Vitrification Cell was prepared to process Low Level Waste/Mixed Low Level Waste, hazardous and Transuranic waste generated from a number of areas across the site.

Waste processing in the Vitrification Cell includes decontamination, size reduction and repackaging of wastes that require remote handling.

You are welcome to look through the shield windows in the Middle East Operating Aisle (where we are currently standing) or the Middle North Operating Aisle (around the corner to the left), but please do not touch anything **or disturb the operators at their work**. These windows provide visual access to the Vitrification Work Cell where sorting, size reduction, and repackaging of remote handled Transuranic waste are ongoing.

**Stop 46** *(Move to the corner where the Middle East and Middle North Operating Aisles intersect to be able to view tour participants while they are looking through the windows. Collect all the tour participants once they have finished looking through the windows and proceed across the Middle North Operating Aisle to the door leading to the Middle West Operating Aisle. Open the door to allow viewing of the aisle through the door.)*

- a. Middle West Operating Aisle: If you look briefly through this door, you can see the Middle West Operating Aisle. We will now go back to the Northeast Stairs and ascend to the third floor, or Upper Operating Aisles. Occasionally, water is on the floor of this next level. Please avoid stepping in any puddles or recently dried areas we may encounter.

**Stop 47** *(Return to the Northeast Stairs. Enter and ascend one level to the Upper Operating Aisles. Enter the Upper East Operating Aisle. Move southward, make the U-turn around the water and steam lines on the right, and then proceed northward through the Upper East Operating Aisle to the open area around the yellow railing just inside the Upper North Operating Aisle doors.)*

- a. Upper Operating Aisles: We are currently standing in the Upper North Operating Aisle. The Upper Operating Aisles (125 foot level) contain the utility headers (steam, water, air), HVAC inlet air handling unit, the Chiller Equipment Room, decontamination acid feed tank, and piping/process control racks.

**Stop 48** *(Proceed through the Upper North Operating to the doors to the Upper West Operating Aisle. Turn left and enter the Upper West Operating Aisle. Proceed to the end of the aisle. Turn right and exit the Upper West Operating Aisle to the catwalk.)*

- a. Catwalk to Load-In/Load-Out Facility: This catwalk leads to a door high in the wall of the Load-In/Load-Out Facility. That door opens to the stairs just below the catwalk level in the Load-In/Load Facility from which we entered the Vitrification Crane Maintenance Room at the beginning of this section of the tour.

We will now backtrack through the Upper Operating Aisles and descend one level to go through the Personnel Contamination Monitor. If you have anything requiring a hand frisk please let me know at that time.

**Stop 49** *(Return inside. Proceed through the Upper West Operating Aisle to the Upper North Operating Aisle to the Upper East Operating Aisle. Enter the Northeast Stairs. Descend one level to the Middle East Operating Aisle. Enter the Middle East Operating Aisle and proceed to the Middle North Operating Aisle. Proceed to the far (west) end of the Middle North Operating Aisle to the Personnel Contamination Monitor located at the Northwest Stairs. Tour participants*

*should wait on the stair landing after clearing the Personnel Contamination Monitor. After all tour participants have successfully passed through the monitor, proceed up the stairs to the Control Room level. Enter the Control Room.)*

- a. Vitrification Facility Process Control Room: This is the Vitrification Facility Process Control Room. It was previously used to monitor the vessel levels and canisters during glass pours and vitrification activities. It currently contains some office space and an HVAC monitoring station for the Vitrification Cell.

**Stop 50** *(Exit the Vitrification Facility Process Control Room to the Northwest Stairs. Descend the northwest stairs and exit the Vitrification Facility. Cross back in front of the Main Plant Process Building toward the 01-14 Building. Just past the yellow emergency shower outside the northwest corner of 01-14, turn left down the sidewalk. Enter the 01-14 Building through the “Access door to the 01/14 Building Ex-Cell Off-Gas System Cement Solidification System 01/14 Building Ventilation” door (northernmost door). Move down the stairs and through the “Access door to 01 Cell Airlock NOx Abatement System” door into the 01 Cell Airlock.)*

- a. 01-14 Building: This is the 01-14 Building. Historically, Nuclear Fuel Services constructed this building in 1970 to 1971 to replace existing systems. It contained an Acid Fractionator Cell, Off-Gas Treatment Cell, and iodine removal equipment, but was never used. The WVDP retrofitted the building to support cement solidification of the High Level Waste tank supernatant. The Cement Solidification System (CSS) facilities located in the 01-14 Building included the Waste Dispensing Cell, the Process Cell, and the Drum Loadout Area. The Waste Dispensing Cell contains the Waste Dispensing Vessel. The Process Cell equipment has been removed as part of facility dismantlement. The Drum Loadout Area was used to store full cement drums before shipout for transport to the Radwaste Treatment System Drum Cell. The Cement Solidification System was later configured to support mixed waste solidification, namely the Sodium Bearing Waste Water. The Cement Solidification System is shutdown and there currently are no plans to reactivate the system.

A separate cell in the 01-14 Building contains equipment previously used for the treatment of Vitrification Facility process off-gas such as heaters, catalytic reactors, and HEPA filters.

Fire protection systems are deactivated and air-gapped. Exposed combustibles have been removed from the 01-14 Building. DOE intends for this facility to be removed to its foundation during the contract period.

- b. 01 Cell Access Airlock: The room in which we are standing is the 01 Cell Access Airlock which provides access to the 01 Cell.

We will now walk through each level to allow you to see the remainder of the facility.

**Stop 51** *(Proceed up the stairs to the second floor. Proceed through the door to the anteroom and turn left through the double doors into the aisle.)*

- a. Second Floor: We are currently standing on the second floor of the 01-14 Building. This floor contains a Liquid Waste Treatment System instrument rack, heating and ventilation supply fan, and an Acrison Gravimetric Feeder “Day Bin”.

**Stop 52** *(Return to the stairs and ascend to the second floor mezzanine. Pass from the stairs into the room. Move forward past the old instrument racks.)*

- a. Off-Gas Instrument Room: We are currently standing in the Off-Gas Instrument Room of the 01-14 Building. This floor contains the uninterruptable power supply for the Off Gas Process. Much of the instrument racks originally located on this level have been decommissioned. The NO<sub>x</sub> and humidity analyzers have been isolated in place.

**Stop 53** *(Return to the stairs and ascend to the third floor. Pass from the stairs into the anteroom. Read the text below while standing in the anteroom. Do NOT yet enter the room to the left.)*

- a. Third Floor: We are currently standing on the third floor of the 01-14 Building. The first room on this floor through which we will pass contains the access doors to the HEPA Filter Off-Gas A and B Trains; both the first stage and final. The second room is the filter room.

To view these areas, we will need to don hearing protection. The second room is narrow, so I ask you to take turns viewing it. Once we leave these areas, please keep your ear plugs, as they will be needed on the fourth floor as well.

**Stop 54** *(Ensure all tour participants obtain ear plugs from the bin in the anteroom and don them. Open the door from the anteroom to the first room and proceed inside. Allow the tour participants to view the first room. Proceed to the back right corner of the room to the door located behind the concrete wall. Pass through the door into the filter room. Once all tour participants have had a chance to view the room, return back to the first room and exit back to the anteroom. Exit to the stairs and ascend to the fourth floor. Stop on the landing in front of the Fourth Floor door.)*

- a. Fourth Floor: We are about to enter the fourth floor of the 01-14 Building. This floor formerly contained off-gas blowers which have been removed. It currently contains the 01-14 Electric Exhaust Ventilation Blower and Standby Exhaust Blower. We will pass through an airlock into the first room, and move through a second room, in which I will open a door in the east wall that will allow you to view the South Plateau facilities, the southernmost North Plateau facilities, as well as the rooftops of the southernmost areas of the Main Plant Process Building such as the Utility Room, Utility Room Extension, and Solvent Storage Terrace. We will now pass through an airlock into this area three to four people at a time. Please ensure one door is closed at all times.

**Stop 55** *(Pass through the airlock into the area three to four people at a time. Proceed through the aisle of the first room, moving to the left to the gray door in the left (north) wall. Proceed through the door, turning on the lights on the right inside of the door, if necessary. Turn right and move to the end of the aisle in the second room. Open the door to the catwalk overlooking*



*the site the east and south. Allow all tour participants to look out over the site from behind the railing. Close and secure the door. Proceed back through both rooms to the airlock, turning off the lights in the “second room” behind you as you exit, if necessary. Exit the airlock three to four people at a time to the stairs.)*

We will now return to the first floor, passing through the Personnel Contamination Monitor. Remember to notify me if you need to hand frisk anything. You may dispose of your ear plugs in the trashcan at the bottom of the stairs.

**Stop 56** *Descend to the first floor. Dispose of ear plugs in the trashcan to the left before passing through the door to the Personnel Contamination Monitors. Exit through the Personnel Contamination Monitors. Exit the 01-14 Building. Proceed forward past the first door to the NOx Motor Control Center Room to the corner of the building. Turn left and proceed past the second door to the NOx Motor Control Center Room. Stop adjacent to the meeting room door.)*

- a. Sodium Bearing Waste Processing Area: The area to our left that is now configured as a meeting room, and the area just past it behind this roll-up door to our left was the work area that was used to complete the solidification of the Sodium Bearing Waste Water.

**Stop 57** *(Proceed forward past the roll-up door. Stop at the door to the Cement Solidification Control Room on the left. Enter the Cement Solidification Control Room and move to a central location.)*

- a. Cement Solidification Control Room/Liquid Waste Treatment System Control Room: The area in which we are now standing is the old Cement Solidification Control Room and Liquid Waste Treatment System Control Room. Some limited instrumentation monitoring functions are still active in this room. It is DOE’s intent that this facility be removed to its foundation during the contract period.

**Stop 58** *(Move past the control panels on the right to the end of the room. Stop in front of the doorway directly ahead at the (east) end of the room and to the left of the double doors.)*

- a. Former Cement Solidification System Clean Drum Room: The room ahead of us was formerly the Cement Solidification System Clean Drum Room. It is currently used as workshop and storage space.

We will now go outside and head toward the Equalization Basin.

**Stop 59** *(Exit the Cement Solidification Control Room/Liquid Waste Treatment System Control Room through the (western) door through which you entered. Turn left and move to the road running between the Main Plant Process Building and the Cooling Tower. Turn left on the road, staying on the Main Plant Process Building side and proceed to a point adjacent to the Laundry Room on the left.)*

- a. Laundry Room: On our left, is the Laundry Room. It is a concrete block structure with a roof made of metal decking with insulation and asphalt roofing. The floor is a 6 inch thick concrete slab. It measures approximately 25 foot by 52 foot. It is used for laundering contaminated protective clothing. It is DOE’s intention that this facility be removed to its foundation during the contract period.

**Stop 60** (*Proceed forward (east) to a point across the road from the Road Salt and Sand Storage Shed. Cross the road to stand in front of the Road Salt and Sand Storage Shed.*)

- a. Road Sand and Salt Storage Shed: In front of us is the Road-Salt and Sand Storage Shed. This facility is used in support of site grounds maintenance. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 61** (*Move to the right of the Road Salt and Sand Storage Shed. Proceed forward between the Road Salt and Sand Storage Shed and the railroad tracks to a point just beyond the back of the Road Salt and Sand Storage Shed.*)

- a. Waste Paper Incinerator: The Waste Paper Incinerator formerly sat in this vicinity on the east side of the Old Warehouse. It was used to incinerate paper and packaging waste. It was mounted on a concrete pad. The incinerator operated from 1970 to 1985. Incinerator ash was routinely disposed of in the Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill. The air permit expired in 1990. The unit was padlocked and sealed in 1991. It was removed from this location, disassembled, and placed in on-site storage in 1996. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 62** (*Continue along the left (east) side of the railroad tracks. Move to a position adjacent to the area between the North Tower pad and the South Tower, adjacent to the southwest corner of the cargo trailer labeled "B-ST-22". Face the tower and pad.*)

- a. Waste Tank Farm Training/Test Platforms or Towers: In front of us, you can see the Waste Tank Farm Training/Test Platforms area. The Waste Tank Farm Training/Test Platforms were used to conduct mock-ups, testing, and training for long pumps and equipment destined for installation and use in the High Level Waste Tanks. More recently they have been used to test remote handled equipment for use in the Main Plant Process Building Extraction Cells. The north tower has been removed to its foundation. DOE intends for these structures to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 63** (*Return to the road in front of the Road Salt and Sand Storage Shed. Turn right and proceed slightly down the Lagoon road. Stop adjacent to the driveway entrance on the left that leads to the back of the Interceptor area and Lagoon 1.*)

- a. Lagoon 1: The grassy and overgrown area beyond this access way on our left is the location of former Lagoon 1. It was designed to drain through the Sand and Gravel Unit to Lagoon 2. The lagoon was drained in 1984 and backfilled with contaminated asphalt and some soil from the Old Hardstand, an area we will see in a short while.

**Stop 64** (*Continue down the Lagoon road slightly to the Equalization Basin road. Turn right on the Equalization Basin road. Proceed to a point adjacent to the driveway on the left that runs between the Equalization Tank and Equalization Basin. There will be a small gravel and fabric pile on the right.*)

- a. Demineralizer Sludge Ponds: The former Demineralizer Sludge Ponds are located in the area directly behind these bushes to our right. They received backflush solutions from the

plant process water demineralizer, softener, and clarifier. They have been inactive since 1994. They were originally constructed between 1964 and 1966. The Sludge Ponds included two unlined ponds located approximately 150 foot southeast of the Main Plant Process Building and due east of the Road-Salt and Sand Storage Shed. No further action is planned for this facility during the contract period.

**Stop 65** *(Turn left into the driveway that runs between the Equalization Tank and Equalization Basin. Move to a position between the Equalization Tank on the left and the Equalization Basin on the right.)*

This area contains the Equalization Basin and Equalization Tank associated with the Wastewater Treatment Facility, commonly called the Sewage Treatment Plant.

- a. Equalization Basin: The Equalization Basin, or Effluent Mixing Basin, located to our right formerly received Utility Room liquids (e.g. clarifier blowdown) and treated sewage flow diverted from the Waste Water Treatment Facility, should an upset occur in the Waste Water Treatment Facility. It now receives clarifier blowdown (serving as a replacement for the demineralizer sludge ponds). It was constructed in 1985. It is located east of the Demineralizer Sludge Ponds (or approximately 300 foot east of the old warehouse and 650 foot southeast of the Main Plant Process Building. During the contract period, DOE intends for this facility to be removed, along with any associated foundations, and the area restored after characterization is completed.
- b. Equalization Tank: The Equalization Tank, located to our left, receives cold Utility Room wastewater (e.g. sand filter backwash, the alkaline part of the demineralizer regeneration, and clarifier blowdown). It is a covered 20,000 gallon underground concrete tank that serves as the replacement to the Equalization Basin. It is located just north of the Equalization Basin. During the contract period, DOE intends for this facility to be removed, along with any associated foundations, and the area restored after characterization is completed.

**Stop 66** *(Return to the Lagoon road and turn left. Proceed forward along the right-hand side of the road to the intersection with the road that passes along the east side of the Main Plant Process Building. Stop adjacent to the Solvent Dike (located in the depression on the northeast corner of the intersection- the same corner behind which the interceptors are located).*

- a. Solvent Dike: The area in the slight depression to our right is known as the Solvent Dike. It acted as a holding pond; receiving radioactive Tri-Butyl Phosphate and n-dodecane contaminated spills, leaks, and roof runoff from the plant Solvent Storage Terrace (SST) via a floor drain and underground piping until it was removed from service in 1987. The Solvent Storage Terrace tanks and piping were removed in 1990. The original design had no outlet, but relied on evaporation or seepage to underlying soil to reduce its contents. Low-level radiological sediments were excavated from this area in 1987. Then the area was backfilled. It currently has no use. DOE intends for this facility to be maintained in an inactive status during the contract period.

**Stop 67** *Turn right on the road that runs along the east side of the Main Plant Process Building. Proceed to a point just past the wooden walkway on the right that leads to the Old Interceptor.*

- a. Interceptors and Neutralization Pit: Looking to our right, the larger facility with the corrugated metal roof closest to the road is the Old Interceptor and adjacent Neutralization Pit.
  - i. Old Interceptor: The Old Interceptor was used to collect process waste waters from the Main Plant Process Building before treatment by the Low-Level Waste Treatment System. It is now used for storing radiologically contaminated liquids that exceed the effluent standard prior to eventual transfer to the new interceptors. Out-of-specification radioactive process water from the Main Plant Process Building is mixed with waters in the New Interceptor by an overland sump line to then route through the Low Level Waste Treatment Building. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period.
  - ii. Neutralization Pit: The Neutralization Pit was used to collect process waste waters from the Main Plant Process Building for pH neutralization before transfer through the Low Level Waste Treatment System. It is now used to mix plant waste waters and route them to the New Interceptor. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period.
  - iii. New Interceptor: The open tank structure with the low corrugated metal sheltering roof located just beyond the Old Interceptor is the New Interceptor. The structure located just beyond the Old Interceptor is the New Interceptor, both the North and South portions. It receives influent from plant floor drains and process streams before their entry into the Low-Level Waste Treatment system. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period.

**Stop 68** *(Proceed to the intersection with the road located just beyond the interceptor area. Turn right and proceed to a location adjacent to the small concrete pad for the former Lube Storage Locker, located on the right, across from the former Test and Storage Building.)*

- a. Test and Storage Building: Across the road to our left and just behind us slightly, are the remaining shower trailers, slab and foundation of the Test and Storage Building. It was originally used as a fabrication shop, support facility, parts storage area, and for offices. DOE intends for the remaining structures to be removed during the contract period.
- b. Maintenance Building (Maintenance Shop): The next footprint to the right of the Test and Storage Building slab is the Maintenance Building slab. The Maintenance Building was constructed in 1970 and was used for cold maintenance and fabrication work for the plant. DOE intends for the slab and foundations to be removed during the contract period.
- c. Lube Storage Locker Foundation: On our right is the foundation for the former Lube Storage Locker. DOE intends for the foundation to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 69** *(Continue down the road and slightly around the corner to the left at the end. Stop adjacent to the 02 Building Foundation located behind the yellow railings.)*

- a. Low Level Waste Treatment Facility: The building foundation in front of us is for the former Low Level Waste Treatment Facility, also known as the 02 Building. Historically, it received plant liquid wastes below 5E-3  $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$  gross beta and decontaminated them to below the drinking water maximum level for Sr-90 and Cs-137. It treated the waste by flocculation and centrifugation. It was put in service in 1971, and gross decontamination was completed in 1999. The building structure was removed in 2006. DOE intends for the slab and foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 70** *(Proceed around the 02 Building foundation to a point in front of the Low Level Waste Treatment Building (LLW-2).)*

- a. Low Level Waste Treatment Building: The building we will enter next is the current Low Level Waste Treatment Building, also known as LLW-2. This facility replaced the Low Level Waste Treatment Facility, or 02 Building, for the purposes of processing site low-level liquid waste. This facility processes site low-level liquid waste through two ion exchange column skids. It is DOE's intent for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period. We will step inside the doors to allow you to see the inside, and then move around to the back of the building to view the lagoon system.

*(Enter the Low Level Waste Treatment Building and move into the clean observation area in front of the treatment skids. Allow the tour attendees to view the inside of the building for a few moments. Then proceed back outside.)*

**Stop 71** *(Once all of the attendees have assembled outside, walk around the end of the building closest to the lagoons (south end) to a point near the southwest corner of Lagoon 4.)*

- a. Lagoons: The two larger lagoons to your right are Lagoons 2 and 3, respectively. (Lagoon 2 is the one closest to us.) The two smaller, lined lagoons in front of you on the left are Lagoons 4 and 5, respectively, with Lagoon 4 being the closer to us. It is DOE's intent for these facilities to be operational throughout the contract period.
  - i. Lagoon 2: Lagoon 2 has been used to hold plant radiological liquid waste water for processing. It is used as a storage basin for radiological wastewater discharged from the New Interceptors before its contents are transferred to the Low-Level Waste Treatment System.
  - ii. Lagoons 4 and 5: Lagoons 4 and 5 are used to hold treated water for analysis and pH adjustment. They are rubber-lined pits that receive treated water from the Low-Level Waste Treatment System and discharge it to Lagoon 3.
  - iii. Lagoon 3: Lagoon 3 is the final holding lagoon for decontaminated liquid waste prior to discharge to Erdman Brook. Presently, it receives treated water from Lagoons 4 and 5. Treated wastewater in Lagoon 3 is periodically discharged to Erdman Brook through a state permitted discharge. Lagoon 3 has experienced some slope stability concerns and is regularly monitored. The embankment is expected to require repair during the contract period of performance.

**Stop 72** (*Proceed back to the west (front) side of the Low Level Waste Treatment Building. Proceed past the Low Level Waste Treatment Building. Stop at a position in front of the Vitrification Test Facility roll-up doors.*)

- a. Vitrification Test Facility: This building in front of us is the Vitrification Test Facility. It was formerly used as a test support facility and parts storage area, for mock-ups, and as office area. It is currently used only as a parts storage area and for mock-ups. DOE intends for this facility, including its slab and foundations, to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 73** (*Turn right and proceed past the Vitrification Test Facility and staged GLO. Turn left to move along the eastern end of the Vitrification Test Facility. Proceed to a position on the railing-lined sidewalk adjacent to the side of the building that permits viewing of the North Plateau Permeable Treatment Wall installation construction area.*)

- a. North Plateau Groundwater Recovery System: That white cargo container, located at the curve in the road off to our left, houses the North Plateau Groundwater Recovery System; otherwise known as the pump and treat system. The system was installed in the mid-1990's to pump Sr-90 contaminated groundwater and treat it with ion exchange technology. The water now routes through the Low Level Waste Treatment Building for treatment. It is DOE's intent for this facility to be removed and the wells to be appropriately decommissioned during the contract period if the full-scale Permeable Treatment Wall is performing well.
- b. Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill (CDDL): The clear, slightly mounded area beyond and to the right of the North Plateau Groundwater Recovery System, is the Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill (CDDL). It was used for the disposal of non-radioactive construction, office, and facility debris and ash from the paper incinerator from 1963 until 1984. It is no longer used. DOE expects no further action beyond maintenance for this facility during the contract period.
- c. Cold Hardstand: The area across the road behind the North Plateau Groundwater Recovery System near the trees is called the Cold Hardstand. Historically, it was used for the staging of containerized paint, used oil, and spill cleanup material. It was later used as a nonradiological, nonhazardous waste staging area. It was most recently used for the temporary staging of heavy equipment, empty drum crushing, and equipment storage. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.
- d. Permeable Treatment Wall: The full-scale Permeable Treatment Wall to address the leading edge of the Strontium 90 groundwater plume is being installed in the area that stretches from the corner of the large white building to our left (Lag Storage Area 4), down the road adjacent to the Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill, and past the electrical sub-station and switch station at the end of the road. Installation will be completed this fall.

- e. Electrical Sub-Station: The 34.5 kV electrical sub-station and switch station we discussed moments ago relative to the Permeable Treatment Wall, is located at the intersection of the roads out beyond Lagoon 3 to the far right. This station supplies power to the North Plateau; supplied by a 34.5 kV National Grid loop system. The older systems in this station are vintage 1960 and the spare supply of original equipment manufacturer parts has been generally exhausted. DOE intends that these structures will be removed or relocated if necessary to support continuing infrastructure needs.

**Stop 74** *(Move to the end of the sidewalk closest to Lag Storage Area 3 and look to the back side of the Vitrification Test Facility.)*

- a. Vitrification Test Facility Waste Storage Area: The bermed area attached to the back side of the Vitrification Test Facility is the Vitrification Test Facility Waste Storage Area. Originally, this area contained several above-ground stainless steel storage tanks used in support of the Scaled Vitrification System in the Vitrification Test Facility, itself. It is now empty. DOE intends for the slab and foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 75** *(Return to the other (south) side of the Vitrification Test Facility via the sidewalk. Turn right and pass between the Vitrification Test Facility and the Low Level Waste Treatment Building and back out to the road. Turn right on the road heading toward the Lag Storage Complex. Proceed to a position between the Maintenance Storage Area (Maintenance Triangle) on the left and the Vehicle Repair Shop on the right.)*

- a. Maintenance Storage Area: To your left is the asphalt slab and gravel area from the former Maintenance Storage Area. DOE intends for the slab, gravel, and any foundations to be removed during the contract period.
- b. Vehicle Maintenance Shop: To your right is the Vehicle Maintenance Shop, or Vehicle Repair Shop. DOE intends for the structure, including the slab and foundations, to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 76** *(Proceed to the Shipping Depot. Stop in front of the man door located to the right of the roll-up door in the south face of the Shipping Depot.)*

- a. Lag Storage Complex: We are about to enter the lag storage complex. The bay area in front of us is the Shipping Depot. Behind the Shipping Depot is Lag Storage Area-4, and behind that, Lag Storage Area-3. We will now head into the Shipping Depot where we must sign in, review the Radiological Work Permit, and obtain additional dosimetry.

**Stop 77** *(Enter the Shipping Depot through the man door to the right of the roll-up door. Proceed along the walkway to the sign-in desk. Have each tour participant review the radiological work permit for "Inspections." Site employees with Radiological Worker training must obtain personal electronic dosimeters if they are participating in the tour. Tour guides should surrender the tour group electronic dosimeter from the Dosimetry Office and obtain Lag System electronic dosimeters. If the tour group is full, each guide will be required to wear an electronic dosimeter for the purposes of tour group monitoring. The electronic dosimeters worn by the tour guides will double as personal dosimetry and tour group dosimetry.)*

- a. Shipping Depot: This is the Shipping Depot. It has been used for the shipping of radiological wastes and mixed wastes. The shipping depot is connected to Lag Storage Area-4. It currently supports repackaging and shipping of radiological wastes and mixed wastes. DOE intends for the facility, including its slab and foundations, to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 78** *(Pass through the SWING ARM into the radiological materials area of Lag Storage Area-4. Proceed along the aisle toward Lag Storage Area-3 to a point that allows viewing down the long center aisle of Lag Storage Area 4.)*

- a. Lag Storage Area - 4 (LSA-4): This is Lag Storage Area-4 also known as LSA-4. It is used for the storage and preparation for shipping of radiological wastes and mixed wastes. The Lag Storage Area-4 is similar to Lag Storage Area-3 (located just beyond this point through the entryway ahead of us), but is different in that it includes, a container sorting and packing facility, a waste packaging area, and a covered passageway between LSA-3 and LSA-4. It also connects to the Shipping Depot. DOE intends for this facility, including its slab and foundations, to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 79** *(Continue forward and pass through the covered passageway to Lag Storage Area-3. Proceed into Lag Storage Area-3 and move to the left of the passageway exit to an open spot out of the traffic flow.)*

- a. Lag Storage Area - 3 (LSA-3): This is Lag Storage Area-3. It is used for the storage of Low Level Waste and mixed wastes. DOE intends for this facility, including its pad and foundations, to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 80** *(Return to Lag Storage Area-4 via the covered passageway. Move forward to a point just before (just north of) the Waste Packaging Area Load-Out doors. Enter the roped walkway immediately to the right of the doors. Follow the walkway around the right (north) side of the Waste Packaging Area to the viewing window adjacent to the Work Cell. Stop before the ramp to the viewing window platform.)*

- a. Waste Packaging Area: This is the Waste Packaging Area. It was designed to assist in the sorting of waste boxes and drums. The facility contains box tippers, sorting areas, a drum crusher, a weigh station, a box inspection area, a walk behind forklift, a clip and lid removal station, and an air compressor and purification skid. There is a second window area on the far side of this work cell at which audio and video recording of package contents is recorded. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 81** *(Move across the viewing window platform, allowing each tour participant a chance to look in the window. Proceed forward to the corner of the Waste Packaging Area. Turn left and proceed along the full length of the west wall of the Waste Packaging Area. Pass between the Personnel Contamination Monitor and the corner of the Waste Packaging Area. Turn left after the second corner. Pass between the file cabinets on the right and the control area on the left. Proceed along the south wall, staying close to the wall and working slightly to the left to the windows of the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility. Stop adjacent to the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility windows.)*



- a. Container Sorting and Packaging Facility (CSPF): The silver-colored facility in front of us is the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility, or CSPF. This facility was designed to sort, segregate, and repackage Low Level Waste and Low Level Mixed Waste. It is also used to sort mixed and non-mixed wastes and to inspect container contents. The Container Sorting and Packaging Facility consists of a sorting room, drum/box load in room, drum load-out room, and two airlocks. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

We will now pass around the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility and out through the Personnel Contamination Monitor. Please let me know if you have anything requiring a hand-frisk.

**Stop 82** *(Turn right and proceed along the aisleway to the south wall of Lag Storage Area-4. Turn left at the "T" intersection in front of the electrical panels and proceed between the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility on the left and the Lag Storage Area-4 wall on the right toward the entrance between Lag Storage Area-4 and the Shipping Depot. Following the radiological area ropes, turn right and proceed around the wall into the Shipping Depot to the Personnel Contamination Monitor. Once all tour participants have exited through the Personnel Contamination Monitor, return the electronic dosimetry to the staff at the sign-in desk. Exit the Shipping Depot through the West man door by crossing directly across the floor of the Shipping Depot from the sign-in desk. Once outside, proceed forward to the driveway and turn right. Proceed down the driveway to the road. Walk forward to a point directly in front of the Old/New Hardstand with the Lag Storage Area-3 roll-up door to the right. [the Old/New Hardstand is the hardstand located directly to the right as one exits the Lag Storage Area-3 western roll-up door.] )*

- a. Old / New Hardstand Storage Area: The area nearing front of us is the Old / New Hardstand Storage Area. Under Nuclear Fuel Services, this area was used for radioactive equipment storage. The Old Hardstand was removed from service in 1984. The pad and some soil were removed and used as backfill for Lagoon 1 at that time. The New Hardstand was initially used to store radioactive materials and miscellaneous Low Level Waste. It is now used for storage of low-level non-liquid radioactive waste. The New Hardstand was built in 1986 in the same general area as the Old Hardstand, but as a compacted gravel pad. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 83** *(Turn left and proceed a short distance to the gravel driveway that branches off to the right just before the north side of the Lag Storage Area-1 pad. Stop in the mouth of the driveway.)*

- a. Lag Storage Area - 2 (LSA-2) Hardstand: The area located at the end of this driveway to your right is the Lag Storage Area-2 Hardstand. It is used for the storage of Low Level Waste and mixed waste. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 84** *(Continue across the mouth of the gravel driveway and along the asphalt road, following the east side of the Lag Storage Area-1 foundation. Turn right at the end of the Lag*

*Storage Area-1 footprint and proceed to the corner of the Lag Storage Area-1 footprint where the concrete aisle approaches the road.)*

- a. Lag Storage Area -1 (LSA-1): This is the former location of Lag Storage Area-1. It was used to store mixed radiological wastes. DOE intends for this facility's pad, gravel and foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 85** *(Proceed forward past the Sample Storage and Packaging Facility foundation. Turn right and stop adjacent to the northwest corner of the Sample Storage and Packaging Facility Foundation.)*

- a. Sample Storage and Packaging Facility: The small pad to our right is the location of the former Sample Storage and Packaging Facility. This facility was used for the storage and preparation of radiological samples for shipping (for analysis). DOE intends for this slab and foundation to be removed during the contract period.
- b. Lag Storage Building (LSB): The larger pad to our right just beyond the Sample Storage and Packaging Facility pad was for the former Lag Storage Building. The Lag Storage Building was used for the storage of Low Level Waste and Transuranic mixed wastes and PCB wastes. DOE intends for this slab foundation to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 86** *(Proceed forward toward the High Level Waste Tank Mobilization Pump Storage Vaults. Stop adjacent to the High Level Waste Tank Mobilization Pump Storage Vaults.)*

- a. High Level Waste Tank Mobilization Pump Storage Vaults: These two structures on the right are the High Level Waste Tank Mobilization Pump Storage Vaults. There are two 50 foot mobilization pumps that were removed from tank 8D-2 stored inside the 50 foot long concrete storage vaults. The vaults also contain the bottom 14 foot section of a third mobilization pump from Tank 8D-2 and a 40 foot long transfer pump from Tank 8D-2. All the pumps are contained within metal storage boxes. During the contract period, it is DOE's intent that the waste be removed and disposed, and the vaults, including their foundations, be removed.
- b. Permanent Ventilation System Building: The tan building across the road is the Permanent Ventilation System Building. This building is located south of and adjacent to High Level Waste Tanks 8D-1 and 8D-2. The Permanent Ventilation System Building houses blowers, filters, and associated ventilation equipment which provide negative ventilation for the High Level Waste tanks. It has recently been modified to house the Tank and Vault Drying System equipment. It contains a diesel generator and out of service compressors. Additionally, it houses a programmable logic controller that operated the sludge mobilization and wash system. It also provides negative ventilation for the Supernatant Treatment System Support Building, valve aisle, and pipeway during radioactive operations. DOE intends for this facility to remain operational during the contract period.
- c. Permanent Ventilation System Stack Monitoring Shed: Across the road, just before the large tan building, is a small white shed. This shed contains instrumentation to monitor emissions from the Permanent Ventilation System stack. It is DOE's intent that the functions performed by this equipment would continue during the contract period.

**Stop 87** *(Cross the road to the entrance to the walkway running along the east side of the Permanent Ventilation System Building. Move along the walkway to the first door on the left.*

*Enter the Permanent Ventilation System Control Room via the first door on the left. Move to a location in the center of the Control Room.)*

- a. Permanent Ventilation System Control Room: We are currently standing in the former Permanent Ventilation System Control Room. It was formerly used as the Control Station for the High Level Waste Transfer System. The control panel unit located on the right hand portion of the wall opposite the door through which we just entered is in use for operation of the Permanent Ventilation System. The console immediately on the left hand side as we entered is used to monitor critical tank level measurements.

**Stop 88** *(Move to the door in the back left corner and pass through it to the Motor Control Center.)*

- a. Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Motor Control Center: This room contains the motor control centers and variable frequency drives for the Waste Tank Farm sludge mobilization pumps, which are currently inactive. The panel located on the far wall opposite the door through which we entered is associated with the emergency generator system for the Waste Tank Farm.

**Stop 89** *(Exit the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Motor Control Center to the Permanent Ventilation System Control Room. Exit the Permanent Ventilation System Control Room to the walkway on the east side of the Permanent Ventilation System Building. Turn left and proceed to the next door on the left. Enter the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Permanent Ventilation System Blower Room, passing through the airlock/breezeway and into the Blower Room itself. If the lights are off in the Blower Room, flip the light switch to the left of the door after you enter. Move to a position adjacent to the ends of the blower trains.)*

- a. Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Permanent Ventilation System Blower Room: This is the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Permanent Ventilation System Blower Room. It contains two parallel trains. It also contains two blowers for redundancy. Moist air from the Waste Tank Farm Tank and Vault Drying System dryer enters and passes through these trains.

**Stop 90** *(Exit the Supernatant Treatment System Blower Room back to the outdoor walkway, turning off the lights as you exit the Blower Room. Turn left on the walkway and proceed to the corner of the walkway. Stop at the corner of the walkway.)*

- a. Hazardous Waste Storage Lockers: The small lockers to our right and across the road are the Hazardous Waste Storage Lockers, used for the storage of hazardous wastes. DOE intends for these facilities to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 91** *(Turn left at the corner of the building and proceed to the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Compressor and Standby Diesel Generator Room door immediately on the left after turning the corner. Enter the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Compressor and Standby Diesel Generator Room. Move around the aisle (towards the door to the Waste Tank Farm) to a position that allows the group to gather in the room.)*

- a. Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Compressor and Standby Diesel Generator Room: This is the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply

Building Compressor and Standby Diesel Generator Room. It has recently been modified to house the rotary driers for the Waste Tank Farm Tank and Vault Drying System. DOE intends for this drying system to be operational throughout the contract period to dry all four tanks in the Waste Tank Farm.

**Stop 92** (*Exit the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation and Supply Building Compressor and Standby Diesel Generator Room through the back double doors leading into the Waste Tank Farm. Proceed forward along the walkway to the wooden staircase on the left. Proceed up the staircase. Cross over the walkway that intersects the top of this first staircase to ascend the second (yellow steel) staircase. At the top of the second staircase, move to a position along the Supernatant Treatment System balcony railing that allows the tour participants to look out over the area.*)

- a. Vitrification Vault and Empty Container Hardstand: From this location we have a good view of a few other areas. Directly before you on the other side of the road and extending mostly to the left is the Vitrification Vault and Empty Container Hardstand. The hardstand is a compacted gravel pad containing four pre-fabricated concrete vaults to contain packaged Low Level Waste and Remote Handled-Transuranic wastes from decontamination and deactivation of the Vitrification Facility and Main Plant Process Building. It is also used as an empty container storage area and nuclear criticality staging area. The two storage vaults for the High Level Waste tank mobilization pumps, which we saw a short while ago, are also considered to be part of this larger hardstand. During the contract period, it is DOE's intent that the waste be removed and disposed, and the vaults and hardstand materials removed.
- b. Chemical Process Cell Waste Storage Area (CPC-WSA): Beyond the Vitrification Vault and Empty Container Hardstand, away to the left, or north, is the Chemical Process Cell Waste Storage Area (CPC-WSA). It is used for the storage of packaged radiological wastes from the Chemical Process Cell that are being processed in the Remote Handled Waste Facility. An interior view of that facility was shown during the tour overview presentation. During the contract period, it is DOE's intent that the waste be removed and disposed, and the facility, including its pad and foundations, removed.
- c. High Level Waste Tank Farm: We are now standing in the High Level Waste Tank Farm. It was historically used for the storage of liquid high level waste from fuel reprocessing operations. Under the West Valley Demonstration Project, the Waste Tank Farm was used for the storage and treatment of liquid high level waste feeds for the Cement Solidification System and the Vitrification Facility. There are two 750,000 gallon carbon steel tanks (8D-1 and 8D-2) in separate concrete vaults equipped with leak detection equipment. There are also two 15,000 gallon stainless steel tanks (8D-3 and 8D-4) sharing a third concrete vault. An underground pipe trench and four pump pits containing waste transfer lines; pumps; and valve pits which connect the Waste Tank Farm with the Vitrification Facility. There are out-of-service condensers located outside of the Equipment Shelter in the southern portion of the Waste Tank Farm, which we will see later in the tour. Inside the Equipment Shelter, there are out-of-service ventilation blowers, filters, and associated ventilation equipment. There are two structural steel trusses spanning across the top of

Tank 8D-1 and three trusses across 8D-2. These trusses support tank mobilization pumps, associated structures and equipment. Additionally, the Waste Tank Farm contains a Permanent Ventilation Building (through which we just passed), enclosures, storage tents, and containment structures; generators, fuel oil tanks, and walkways. During the contract period, it is DOE's intent that the Waste Tank Farm will be operational for storage purposes only, with the tanks being actively dried by the Tank and Vault Drying System.

- i. Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support Building: The large tan building behind us, and to which this balcony is attached, is the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support Building. The Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support building is located adjacent to, and partially above, High Level Waste Tank 8D-1. This two-story structure contains equipment and auxiliary support systems needed to operate the Supernatant Treatment System. The Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support Building supported the treatment of the Tank 8D-2 supernatant through ion exchange columns located in Tank 8D-1. The treated supernatant was then transferred to the Liquid Waste Treatment System. It is DOE's intent that this facility will be operational throughout the contract period.
- ii. Tank 8D-1: Tank 8D-1 is to our right below-grade, positioned partially under the Supernatant Treatment System Support Building behind us, and demarcated by the two structural steel truss bridges. This tank contains the Supernatant Treatment System ion exchange columns and sand filter, which were designed to remove cesium from the tank liquids prior to processing.
- iii. Tank 8D-2: Tank 8D-2 is also to our right, located just beyond Tank 8D-1 and demarcated by the three truss bridges. This tank was the primary tank used by Nuclear Fuel Services to store the liquid high level waste from the reprocessing activities.
- iv. Con-Ed Building: The Con-Ed Building is a small orange cinder block structure located inside the blue weather enclosure below us and to the left. The Con-Ed Building is located on top of the concrete vault containing Tank 8D-3 and Tank 8D-4. It houses instrumentation and valves used to monitor and control the operation of Tanks 8D-3 and 8D-4. It is DOE's intent that this facility will be removed during the contract period, but that the underlying tanks will remain. Essential building functions will be relocated, as necessary, and remain operational.
- v. Tanks 8D-3 and 8D-4: Tanks 8D-3 and 8D-4 are located below the Con-Ed Building within the blue weather enclosure on our left. Tank 8D-3 has been used in the past to store high activity low level waste, while Tank 8D-4 has held actual high level waste.

We will now enter the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support Building.

**Stop 93** (*Enter the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support Building (STS) Building and move into the column loading area.*)

- a. Column Loading Aisle: We are currently standing in the Column Loading Aisle which was used to load sand and treatment media into the treatment columns in Tank 8D-1 through the ports to your left.

**Stop 94** (*Move through the Column Loading Aisle. Turn right and ascend the stairs to the Personnel Contamination Monitor area at the top of the Supernatant Treatment System Valve Aisle Steps. Move past the Personnel Contamination Monitor, staying in the radiological area. Turn left and proceed to the top of the stairs leading down to the Supernatant Treatment System Valve Aisle. Stop at the top of the stairs. **Ensure attendees understand that an alarm WILL sound if one door of the airlock is not closed at all times. It is critical upon exiting, in particular, to ensure the interior door is closed before opening as it does not always latch properly. If it does not latch, the negative on the door to the stairs will pull the interior door open and sound the alarm.***)

We will be heading into the Supernatant Treatment System Valve Aisle in the lower level of this building. At the bottom of these stairs is an airlock. There is room for only a few people at a time in the airlock, so we will enter in small groups. Once in the airlock, each group must close the first door completely before opening the second to make sure negative pressure is maintained for contamination control **and to avoid setting off an alarm. Please ensure the first door is fully closed before opening the second door- do not allow both doors to be open at the same time.** Also, please be very careful and remember to hold the handrail on these stairs as they can be slippery if your shoes are damp.

**Stop 95** (*Walk down the steps to the Supernatant Treatment System Valve Aisle. Move the group through the airlock 2 to 3 people at a time and gather the group in the Valve Aisle.*)

- a. Supernatant Treatment System Valve Aisle: This is the Supernatant Treatment System Valve Aisle. The manipulators were used to remotely operate Supernatant Treatment System valves and equipment. There is a hatchway in the southwest end of the aisle that connects this aisle to the floor above for equipment changeout. There is also a shield plug on the hot side of the windows for equipment load-in and waste load-out, also connecting to the floor above. There is a pneumatic transfer system between this aisle and the Analytical Aisle in the Main Plant Process Building, as well as a branch connecting to the Sample Storage Cell in the North Lower Operating Aisle in the Vitrification Facility. The chiller system located to the far left end of the aisle was filled with brine and used to cool the supernatant when the Supernatant Treatment System was in full operation.

We must exit this area the same way we entered; in small groups. Please proceed to the top of the stairs. We will pass through the Personnel Contamination Monitor there. If you have anything requiring a hand frisk, please let me know.

**Stop 96** (*Move the group back through the airlock and back up the steps. Exit through Personnel Contamination Monitor. Move through the clean aisle to the left. Stop at the door on the right that opens into the Supernatant Treatment System Control Room.*)

- a. Supernatant Treatment System Control Room: This is the Supernatant Treatment System Control Room. It contains monitoring equipment related to the Supernatant Treatment System and Permanent Ventilation System stack, as well as the Con-Ed vault.

**Stop 97** *(Allow the tour participants to look around inside the Supernatant Control Room. Exit the Supernatant Treatment System Ventilation Support Building through the southwestern door adjacent to the roll-up door leading toward the parking lot. Walk down the gravel drive to the road. Turn left on the road and move along the Waste Tank Farm perimeter. Turn left after the Waste Tank Farm Condensers and proceed to the boardwalk between the Waste Tank Farm and the Vitrification Facility. Stop adjacent to the Waste Tank Farm Equipment Shelter.)*

- a. Waste Tank Farm Equipment Shelter and Condensers: The concrete block building beside us is the Waste Tank Farm Equipment Shelter. This facility contains a shielded cell. That cell holds condensate and filter equipment including two HEPA filter housings that currently contain contaminated filters in the assemblies, the Tank 8D-3 and 4 ventilation scrubber, as well as a mist eliminator/separator. The unshielded area contains other out-of-service equipment. The remaining active equipment in this area is for measuring levels in Tanks 8D-1 and 8D-2. The two gray cube-shaped structures located to our left are the Waste Tank Farm Condensers. The Condensers are currently isolated. It is DOE's intent that the Waste Tank Farm Equipment Shelter and Condensers, including all equipment, will be removed. The foundations will remain and all essential building functions will be relocated, as necessary, and operational.

**Stop 98** *(Turn around and proceed back to the road. Cross the road and turn right. Travel down the road and turn left on the road immediately past the Vitrification Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank and Building Foundation. Proceed up the road to a point just past the Vitrification Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank and Building Foundation. Turn left again and move forward slightly and stop in front of the Vitrification Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank and Building Foundation.)*

- a. Vitrification Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank & Building Foundation: This foundation is from the former Vitrification Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank & Building (or Diesel Fuel Oil Building). The facility was used for diesel fuel oil storage for the Vitrification Facility diesel generator. DOE intends for this foundation to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 99** *(Move back out to the intersection of the road running between the Vitrification Hill trailers and the Vitrification or Construction Fabrication Shop foundation. Proceed forward to the road running from the Vitrification Hill trailers to the Remote Handled Waste Facility. Turn right on this road and proceed forward. Stop adjacent to the center of the Vitrification or Construction Fabrication Shop foundation.)*

- a. Vitrification or Construction Fabrication Shop Foundation: Before you are the Construction Fabrication Shop foundations. The Vitrification or Construction Fabrication Shop was used for site maintenance and construction support. The foundations are currently being used to store equipment. It was previously used as a fabrication shop during the construction of both the Remote Handle Waste Facility and the Vitrification Facility. DOE intends for these foundations and all equipment currently stored here to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 100** *(Continue up the road to the Remote Handled Waste Facility. Turn right and cross in front of the facility. Stop in front of the man door on the front side (northeast side) of the Remote Handled Waste Facility Receiving Area (make prior arrangement with Shift Supervisor for entering).)*

- a. Remote Handled Waste Facility: The building we are about to enter is the Remote Handled Waste Facility. It has been designed to process remote handled wastes, including Low Level Waste, mixed Low Level Waste, Transuranic waste and mixed Transuranic waste. It is a new concrete and steel shielded building completed in 2004. It includes equipment for processing, packaging, characterization, and shipping of remote handled wastes. During the contract period, this facility will be available for waste management activities. DOE intends for this facility to be decontaminated and maintained in a safe, stable condition until all remote handled waste has been processed and shipped for disposal.

We are going to enter the facility via the Receiving Area and will stop just inside the door for a few moments. We will then exit the facility and reenter in the north east stairwell. We must badge into this facility. If the door is held open too long, an alarm will sound, so please move quickly into the area.

**Stop 101** *(The first guide should badge into and enter the Remote Handled Waste Facility Receiving Area, leading half of the group, and move to the center of the open area to the left. Be careful not to hold the doors open for an extended period. The second guide should do the same with the second half of the group.)*

- a. Remote Handled Waste Facility Receiving Area: This is the Receiving Area. The Receiving Area is primarily used for unloading waste transport vehicles. The floor level of the Receiving Area is 4 feet below the Buffer Cell floor. This allows containers to be transferred using the Receiving Area roller conveyor system (when installed) into the Buffer Cell in alignment with and at the elevation of the Buffer Cell roller conveyor. Sliding equipment doors, one horizontal swinging contamination control door, and one air control door, notched to clear the crane rails, separate the Receiving Area from the Buffer Cell. These doors permit crane access between the Receiving Area and the Buffer Cell.

**Stop 102** *(While still in the Receiving Area, move to a position adjacent to the window in the double doors to the air cleaning unit Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room.)*

- a. Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room (Air Cleaning Unit Fan Room): The Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room, or Air Cleaning Unit Fan Room, is located through these doors and directly adjacent to the exterior face of the Remote Handled Waste Facility north wall. The Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room provides an isolatable space for the large blowers that pull air from the Work Cell through the High Efficiency Particulate Air filters, and houses other exhaust air system equipment such as motors, dampers, and exhaust filter test equipment.

Each ex-cell filter train housed in the Exhaust Ventilation Filter Room is connected to the blowers in the Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room. The outlets for the two blowers (one operating, the other typically in standby) are connected to the HVAC exhaust stack.



**Stop 103** (*Exit the Receiving Area through the man door adjacent to the Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room (i.e. the door through which you entered the Receiving Area). Proceed forward on the sidewalk and turn right. Badge into and enter the North Stairs following the same badging procedure as when entering the Receiving Area. Note now if the Personnel Contamination Monitor is operable as the tour route utilizes this one for survey out of the building. If it is not functional, the Personnel Contamination Monitor on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the South Stairs is generally working. Proceed to the second floor. Enter the Operating Aisle.*)

- a. Operating Aisle: You are now in the operating aisle. While here, we will stop at the Buffer Cell viewing window, a Work Cell window and the Sample Packaging and Screening Area window.

The Operating Aisle is a long aisle outside the Work Cell and Buffer Cell on the second floor of the Remote Handled Waste Facility that provides a clean, shielded space for remotely operating facility equipment.

Three shield windows are installed in the Operating Aisle wall. Two of the windows provide views into the Work Cell while a third window provides a view into the Buffer Cell. An additional shield window is provided in the Sample Packaging and Screening Area that permits a view down the entire length of the Work Cell. Operator work stations are available at the two shield windows located in the east Work Cell wall. A frame with a concrete shield plug is provided in the Operating Aisle wall as a port for radiological assay of waste items. Preliminary radiological waste analysis is performed in the Work Cell through the port.

Motor control centers (MCCs) and instrumentation cabinets are also located in the Operating Aisle. A roll-up door and a platform in the east wall leading into the Load Out/Truck Bay are provided to facilitate master-slave manipulator (MSM) installation and removal, and movement of equipment to and from the Operating Aisle. Access to the Operating Aisle is also provided through the north and south stairwells. From the Operating Aisle, access is provided to the Utility Chase and the Sample Packaging and Screening Area.

**Stop 104** (*Move to a position adjacent to the Buffer Cell Viewing Window.*)

- a. Buffer Cell: This is the Buffer Cell Viewing Window. The Buffer Cell provides a ventilation confinement boundary between the normally uncontaminated Receiving Area and the contaminated Work Cell. This cell allows radiologically controlled movement of waste containers and other materials into the Work Cell with some shielding provided. The Buffer Cell may also be used as a radiologically controlled area for contact-handled operations such as surveying waste containers, repackaging, sampling, waste stabilization or removing waste containers when radiological conditions do not mandate remote handling operations.

The floor of the Buffer Cell is at the same level as the floor of the Work Cell to allow waste containers to be remotely moved inside using the powered roller system.

Personnel access to the Buffer Cell is accomplished on the first level by means of a double air lock located on the east side of the cell. This shielded window allows direct observation of operations within the Buffer Cell. Closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras are used to monitor areas not viewable from the window.

**Stop 105** (*Proceed down the Operating Aisle. Stop adjacent to the second of two Work Cell Viewing Windows.*)

- a. Work Cell: The Work Cell is the primary work zone within the Remote Handled Waste Facility for fully remote handling, surveying, size reducing, decontaminating, and repackaging operations. Sufficient space is provided to work on the largest and longest waste boxes, including the Waste Tank Farm transfer/mobilization pump boxes.

At the north end of the Work Cell are sliding shield doors (two levels high), a horizontal swinging contamination control door, and an air control door (notched to clear the crane rails) which provide a means for waste transfer and bridge crane passage between the Work Cell and the Buffer Cell. At the south end of the Work Cell are a sliding shield door and an air control door (notched to clear the crane rails) which separate the Work Cell from the Contact Maintenance Area and provide a means for bridge crane passage.

Crane rails, designed for a 30-ton capacity crane, extend the full length of the Work Cell. Two bridge cranes are provided. One bridge crane designed for a 30-ton load is provided with a 30-ton cable hoist. The other Work Cell bridge crane is provided with two telescoping masts, both with 3-ton capacity. The telescoping masts, supported by separate bridge crane trolleys, are capable of utilizing various tools. One 3-ton wall-mounted jib crane with a telescoping mast is also provided and can be moved on a rail along the length of the east cell wall. The jib crane and bridge crane are used for handling of material throughout the cell. In addition, various interchangeable tools can be fitted on the powered dexterous manipulators for cutting and grappling. Some of this equipment is hydraulically powered. The powered dexterous manipulators and cranes are used to operate a full range of fixtures and tools for handling, surveying, sampling, size reducing, and repackaging waste.

The floor of the Work Cell is at the same level as the floor of the Buffer Cell to allow waste containers to be remotely moved inside using conveyors.

Space is available in the Work Cell for staging incoming waste containers and for temporary storage of waste disposal container liners. Filled container liners are transferred from the Work Cell to the shielded and enclosed Waste Packaging Area via the Waste Transfer System. The Waste Transfer System is designed to minimize the spread of contamination from the Work Cell to the Waste Packaging Area.

On the Work Cell wall opposite the Operating Aisle, two 20 foot long by 24 foot high "knock-out" sections allow for the addition of Expansion Modules. Removable stainless steel lined wall panels serve as an inner confinement barrier until an Expansion Module is

installed. Shielding for these "knock-out" sections is provided by an externally removable shield wall consisting of reinforced precast concrete sections.

**Stop 106** (*Proceed down the Operating Aisle. Stop adjacent to the Sample Packaging and Screening Area Window.*)

- a. Sample Packaging and Screening Area: This is the Sample Packaging and Screening Area. It is used to support waste analysis by providing the capability to transfer swipes and sample bottles into the Work Cell, to remove samples from the Work Cell, and to place samples in containers for transfer to a laboratory for analysis. This area and the associated equipment are also used to transfer small tooling, replacement parts, and other miscellaneous items to and from the Work Cell.

Packaged samples can be manually transferred to the Radiation Safety Operations Area on the first level, where it may be surveyed and released to a laboratory facility for analysis. Samples can also be prescreened and counted for gross Beta and gross Alpha activity with counting equipment available in the Operating Aisle. Continuous Air Monitors (CAMS) and Area Radiation Monitors (ARMS) are located in the area.

Before we leave this area, I would like to discuss several other areas of the Remote Handled Waste Facility that we will not be touring directly today.

- b. Office Area: The Office Area is an extension on the south side of the facility (located beyond this near wall at the end of the aisle in which we are standing). This area provides a clean, low dose-rate area to perform administrative functions.
- c. Radiation Safety Operations Area: The Radiation Safety Operations Area, located on the first floor, is used to analyze swipes taken from the Waste Packaging Area (and other areas of the Remote Handled Waste Facility, as necessary), and to provide other radiological support services as needed.

**Stop 107** (*Backtrack to the North Stairs and go up to the third floor. Stop at the top landing and read item a below PRIOR to passing through the door into the area.*)

We are about to enter the Mechanical Equipment Area. Air compressors are often running in this area, necessitating the use of hearing protection. The combination of hearing protection and air compressor noise may make it difficult for you to hear information in this area, so I will cover the information now for the first stop we will make while here. The first stop is the Mechanical Equipment Area itself. The second stop will be the Contact Maintenance Area – Upper Airlock and Contact Maintenance Area. We will pass back through the Mechanical Equipment Area after our stop for the Contact Maintenance Area, so please keep your hearing protection in place.

- a. Mechanical Equipment Area: The Mechanical Equipment Area is located on the third level of the Remote Handled Waste Facility above the Operating Aisle. The Mechanical Equipment Area contains two air compressors with a burn protection cage mounted to the

floor and wall and the decontamination system pressurizer. One compressor can meet all nominal utility air, instrument air, and breathing air supply requirements, but is not sufficient for manned entries if cooling vest are utilized (system capacity is limited to 98 scfm at 100 psig). The decontamination system pressurizer increases and regulates the pressure supplied to the Remote Handled Waste Facility decontamination system.

Stack effluent monitors and samplers are located in the Stack Monitor Room, which is situated on the north end of the Mechanical Equipment Area.

*(After reading this section, obtain and utilize hearing protection. Move through the door and into the Mechanical Equipment Area. Allow tour participants to view the immediate area. Then proceed through the aisle and through the door at the south end of the Mechanical Equipment Area into the Air Sampling Room. Make sure hearing protection is still being utilized.)*

- b. Contact Maintenance Area Upper Level Airlock and Contact Maintenance Area: The Contact Maintenance Area Upper Level Airlock is located at the south end of the Mechanical Equipment Area. The Contact Maintenance Area provides a shielded area adjacent to the Work Cell where personnel can perform maintenance on the cranes, powered dexterous manipulators, and other Work Cell equipment.

The Contact Maintenance Area has two main floor levels: the lower level is located on the first floor of the building, while the upper level is located on the third floor. In addition to the main floor levels, two intermediate level platforms composed of structural steel grating provide access for maintenance of the cranes' telescoping tubes. Personnel access to the first level is provided by a double airlock between the Contact Maintenance Area and the Radiation Safety Operations area. At this, the top level, a second double airlock access is provided from this small room adjacent to the Mechanical Equipment Area.

On the first level, a stainless-steel lined space is provided for liquid waste transfer/recirculation pumps and valves, storage shelves, and a work bench. A floor drain allows drainage of washdown water to the washdown collection tanks, which are located below the floor of the Contact Maintenance area in the Drain Tank Collection Vault. The Drain Tank Collection Vault contains the Work Cell Washdown Receiving Tank, Buffer Cell/Contact Maintenance Area Washdown Receiving Tank, and Batch Transfer Tank.

**Stop 108** *(Return to the North Stairs door. Exit to the North Stairs. Descend to the first floor. At the bottom of the stairs, turn left and pass through the door. Turn left to enter the Exhaust Ventilation Filter Room (the area containing the Air Cleaning Units).)*

- a. Exhaust Ventilation Filter Room (Air Cleaning Unit Filter Room): This is the Exhaust Ventilation Filter Room, or Air Cleaning Unit Filter Room. The Exhaust Ventilation Blower Room that we viewed earlier from the Receiving Area is located behind the short wall adjacent to the door through which we just entered. In this current room, you will see two redundant air cleaning units. Each is appropriately sized to accommodate the air filtration needs of the work cell which lies on the back side of the wall behind the units.

This area provides a suitable space for changing the filters associated with these ex-cell air cleaning units.

**Stop 109** (*Move past the Air Cleaning Units to the doors to the Waste Packaging Area Control Station. Enter the Waste Packaging Area Control Station. Move to a position adjacent to the viewing windows.*)

- a. Waste Packaging Area: Through these windows you can see the Waste Packaging Area. The Waste Packaging Area is located adjacent to the southeast corner of the Work Cell on the first floor of the Remote Handled Waste Facility. This area provides a confined and shielded space for efficiently transferring filled waste containers out of the Work Cell via the Waste Transfer System. Controlled and sealed transfer ports mounted on top of the Waste Packaging Area provide the physical boundaries necessary to bring material out of the Work Cell area while maintaining the exterior of the shipping package clean.

Steel shield doors seal off the rear of the Waste Packaging Area from the Survey and Spot Decontamination Area (located in the back left corner of the area) and provide a contamination and radiation control barrier.

Two manually operated reach rods penetrate the Waste Packaging Area east walls. These reach rods are used for radiation probe movement and swipe sampling of containers. A separate mechanism is available to assist in drum outer lid placement and fastening. A viewing window allows operators to make visual observations while performing transfer and swipe sampling operations.

Two transfer systems are installed within the Waste Packaging Area using container transport carts, respectively, mounted on rails. A forklift or a monorail transfer hoist installed on the ceiling of the Survey and Spot Decontamination Area, is used to lift and transport a drum or a drum in a shielded overpack onto and off of the drum transfer cart. The same method may be used to lift B-25 boxes onto and off of the box transfer cart, except box weights exceeding the monorail's lifting capacity are not lifted by the monorail hoist.

The Survey and Spot Decontamination Area provides a space for surveying, spot decontaminating, and overpacking filled waste containers.

Access to the Waste Packaging Area is provided from the Exhaust Ventilation Filter Room, the Radiation Protection Operations Area, and the Load Out/Truck Bay.

In addition to the waste removal route we have just discussed, waste containers have also been removed from the Work Cell by running backwards through the Buffer Cell to the Receiving Area.

We will now return to the North Stairs and go to the Personnel Contamination Monitor to leave this building. As before, if you have anything requiring a hand frisk, please let me know. **We must card out of this area to avoid setting off an alarm, so please wait for me to badge us**

**out once you have successfully passed through the Personnel Contamination Monitor. Once the door opens, please move through the door quickly, as it can only remain open for a few moments.**

**Stop 110** *(Exit the Waste Packaging Area Control Room to the Ventilation Exhaust Filter Room. Proceed back through the Ventilation Exhaust Filter Room to the North Stairs. If necessary, proceed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, through the Operating Aisle, and to the Personal Contamination Monitor in the South Stairs. Hand-frisk items, as necessary. Ensure each tour participant successfully passes through the Personnel Contamination Monitor and the outside door. Gather participants just outside the door. With the full group, turn right from the North Stairs door. Proceed to the man door in the north (near) side of the Load Out/Truck Bay. Enter the Load Out/Truck Bay through the man door. Move to and stop in an open area.)*

- a. Load Out/Truck Bay: This is the Load Out/Truck Bay. It is this extension on the east side of the Remote Handled Waste Facility that provides a weather-enclosed structure to support loading of filled waste containers onto transport vehicles and transfer of empty waste containers into the facility. The long axis of the Load Out/Truck Bay is oriented in the north-south direction. The Load Out/Truck Bay is positioned such that the center bay is aligned with the Waste Packaging Area.

Access to the Load Out/Truck Bay is through three roll-up doors and three personnel doors provided on the north, east, and south sides. One additional roll-up door is provided on the west side for access and movement of waste containers into and out of the Waste Packaging Area.

**Stop 111** *(Exit the Load Out/Truck Bay through the North Door. Proceed to the front of the Main Plant Process Building to the van. Enter the van and proceed south along the road in front of the Main Plant Process Building. Turn left onto the road coming from the Main Gate. Proceed forward to the road on the right just before the Cooling Tower. Turn right on the road just before the Cooling Tower. Proceed down the road. Stop adjacent to the Main-2 Warehouse roll-up door.)*

- a. Main-2 Warehouse: The large building to the right is the New Warehouse, or Main-2 Warehouse. In addition to its warehousing function (which includes office and storage space), it has a tool crib, respirator cage, quality assurance receipt inspection office, and Instrument and Control offices and work space within a speed space. The south end of the building was known as the Waste Management Staging Area, which we will see in a few moments. DOE intends for this facility to be removed, including all slabs and foundations, during the contract period.
- b. Warehouse Bulk Oil Storage Unit: The small white building in front of the Main-2 Warehouse is the Warehouse Bulk Oil Storage Unit. It is used to store combustibles (i.e., grease, oils, antifreeze, etc.) in 1 gal to 55gal containers. For your orientation purposes, it is located east of the Main-2 Warehouse. DOE intends for this facility to be removed, including its foundations, during the contract period.

- c. Above-ground Petroleum Tanks (Tanks 41-D-021 and 41-D-022): Just to the left of the Warehouse Bulk Oil Storage Unit, stands a pair of above-ground Petroleum Tanks (Tanks 41-D-021 and 41-D-022). They are used for fuel storage. There is a 2000 gallon gas tank and a 1000 gallon diesel tank. DOE intends for this facility, with all its slabs and foundations, to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 112** (*Proceed forward to a point just beyond the petroleum tanks and pause adjacent to the driveway between the Waste Water Treatment Facility and the Above-ground Petroleum Tanks leading to the Main-2 loading dock.*)

- a. Waste Water Treatment Facility: This building in front of us is the Waste Water Treatment Facility. It has been used for the treatment of sanitary wastewaters since 1985, and industrial wastewater since 1994. An upgrade in 1994 allowed the facility to handle non-radiological wastewater treatment. The facility provides biological treatment (10,000 gallon/day average) of sanitary wastewater. Following biological treatment, effluent is disinfected by chlorination. DOE intends for this facility and its slabs and foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 113** (*Continue forward along the road (south) past the Wastewater Treatment Facility. Stop adjacent to the Waste Management Staging Area driveway.*)

- a. Warehouse Extension Staging Area or Waste Management Staging Area: Just beyond, or east of, the Waste Water Treatment Facility, you can see the Warehouse Extension Staging Area, or Waste Management Staging Area (WMSA). This area once provided temporary storage of nonhazardous wastes and equipment and used products storage. It formerly housed industrial wastes, hazardous wastes (90-day), and universal waste. It currently holds a wood shop area and a site meeting room that can accommodate 200 people. DOE intends for this facility and its slabs and foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 114** (*Proceed down the road onto the South Plateau. Stop adjacent to the hardstand on the left containing the gray and black intermodal containers.*)

- a. Expanded (or Environmental) Lab Complex: Up the hill to our right with the various stacks on the roof, you can see the Expanded (or Environmental) Lab Complex. This complex contains office space and allowed for vitrification cold sample analysis and environmental sample analysis. DOE intends for this complex and its slabs and foundations to be removed during the contract period.
- b. Vitrification Hardstand: The area to your left alongside the road is referred to as the Vitrification Hardstand. It was historically used for the staging of nonhazardous melter refractory bricks and nonradiological vitrification test glass and equipment. It has been inactive since 1993 for this purpose. It was later used to hold office trailers. It is currently used to stage large items such as the intermodals you see here now. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 115** (*Cross over the ditch (Erdman Brook headwaters). Stop adjacent to the last (somewhat overgrown) hardstand on the left before the bend in the road. The Meteorological Tower will be directly ahead.*)

- a. AA Hardstand: On the right is a hardstand known as the “Double A Hardstand”. It was used to store excess equipment, and later to size-reduce oversized metal equipment using a Brokk. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.
- b. Future HLW Canister Interim Storage System site: On the left is the proposed site for placement of the new storage system for the high level waste canisters. It is envisioned that this system will be similar in construction to the dry cask storage systems currently employed for storage of spent nuclear fuel.
- c. Meteorological Tower: Directly ahead of us is the site Meteorological Tower. The original tower, erected in October, 1974 to collect wind direction, wind speed and temperature data was demolished in the 1990s. This new tower was constructed in the early 1990s to serve the same purpose. This tower continuously monitors wind speed, wind direction, and temperature at both the 197-foot and 33-foot (10-m) elevations. Dew point, precipitation, and barometric pressure are also monitored on-site. This location supplies data to primary digital and analog data acquisition systems located within the Environmental Laboratory. On-site systems are provided with either uninterruptible or standby power in case of site power outage. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period.

**Stop 116** (*Proceed toward the Meteorological Tower and around the bend in the road. Stop between the old Warehouse Tent Hardstands on the left and the Subcontractor Maintenance Area on the right.*)

- a. Warehouse Tent Hardstand: The area to your left formerly housed Warehouse tents used to store non-radiological equipment. The tents were removed after failing under snow load. This area may be part of the future High Level Waste Canister Interim Storage System site.
- b. Subcontractor Maintenance Area: The area to your right is referred to as the Subcontractor Maintenance Area. It was historically used for the cleaning of asphalt paving equipment under NFS and until 1991. Since 1991, it has been used for staging heavy equipment and inert construction materials. It is located west of the Rail Spur, east of the on-site meteorological monitoring tower, along the south side of the roadway. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 117** (*Proceed forward slightly and stop adjacent to the Rail Packaging and Staging Area before crossing the tracks.*)

- a. Rail Spur: Before us is the 1.6 mile Rail Spur that connects the site to the Buffalo and Pittsburgh (B&P) Railroad Line south of the site. The portion of the spur between the WNYNSC dams and Fox Valley Road and the off-site portion from Fox Valley Road to Machias has been recently repaired and upgraded to meet Class 1 standards. The dams and emergency spillway supporting the rail line on the WNYNSC have damage due to storm events and require repair as shown during our brief overview presentation at the beginning of this tour. Based on limited visual inspection, the portion of the rail located on the



WVDP Premises and immediately adjacent to the Old Warehouse is in usable condition (1 'good' tie every 4 ties). The gauge in this area, based on visual and foot inspections is approximately 56 inches +/- . The length of track is sufficient to stage one flat railcar. However, this line has been disconnected from the Main Plant Process Building at the intersection of the road running between the laundry and the Road-Salt and Sand Storage Shed. Work to excavate contaminated soils adjacent to this section of line and place a new siding are currently incomplete- the excavation has been completed, but no ballast or new rail has been placed. Limited visual inspection has been completed on the remaining section of line on the project premises between the dams and the Old Warehouse due to extensive brush. The rail spur is currently considered to be operable and can be used during the contract period. DOE intends for the rail spur to be operational at the end of the contract period.

- b. Rail Packaging and Staging Area: On your left, on the other side of the tracks, is the Rail Packaging and Staging Area. As the name implies, this is primarily a staging area for waste packages destined for off site transportation via rail. It currently contains packaged components from Vittrification Facility decontamination. DOE intends for this facility to remain operational during the contract period.

**Stop 118** *(Pull forward across tracks. Stay to the left past the Radwaste Treatment System Drum Cell road. Stop in the intersection of the road leading to the left around NDA and the road leading straight ahead to the NDA Hardstand, with the van facing east toward the State-Licensed Disposal Area (i.e. down the NDA Hardstand road).)*

- a. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area Trench Soil Container Area: The area on the right side of the road directly in front of us, and along the left side of the road to our left, is called the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area (or NDA) Trench Soil Container Area. It was used as a staging area for Low Level Waste and contaminated soil roll-offs. During the contract period, it is DOE's intent that this area will be inactive throughout the contract period.
- b. Radwaste Treatment System (RTS) Drum Cell: The large building on your right is the Radwaste Treatment System (RTS) Drum Cell. It was used for the storage of solidified Low Level Waste drums from the Supernatant Treatment System/Cement Solidification System. The Radwaste Treatment System Drum Cell is currently empty. It is located south of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area and the adjacent portion of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area Trench Soil Container Area. During the contract period, it is DOE's intent that the facility and its pad and foundations be removed.
- c. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area Hardstand: At the far, or east, end of the road directly in front of you is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area Hardstand/Staging Area. It was used for the staging of radiological wastes prior to burial in the NDA until 1989. It is no longer used. DOE intends that this area will be inactive during the contract period.

- d. State Licensed Disposal Area: The State-Licensed Disposal Area, or SDA, is directly in front of us beyond the end of the road and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area Hardstand. It was operated by Nuclear Fuel Services for New York State. It was last operated in 1976 and is approximately 15 acres. The State-Licensed Disposal Area is under the control of New York State and is not part of the West Valley Demonstration Project.

**Stop 119** *(Provide the driving directions shown in square brackets to the driver and read the following section while the van is driving. [Turn left onto the road that passes along the west side of the NDA. Proceed down the road and turn right to follow the main road section around the NDA perimeter. Proceed along the north side of the NDA and stop at the driveway/turn-around area at the end of the road near the Liquid Pretreatment System building access road.]*

- a. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area (NDA): As we drive, to your right is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area. It is an Inactive Waste Site formerly used for the disposal of Low Level Waste generated by Nuclear Fuel Services during the commercial fuel reprocessing activities. It was used for disposal by the Department of Energy in the early 1980's during the original decontamination activities conducted as part of the WVDP. In 2008, a geotextile cover and subsurface cutoff wall were installed which have vastly reduced the infiltration of storm and groundwater into the disposal area. DOE intends no further action, other than monitoring and maintenance, during the contract period.
- b. Liquid (or Leachate) Pretreatment System: The Liquid (or Leachate) Pretreatment System is located inside that building in the corner. The Liquid Pretreatment System (LPS) is a standby system for treating water from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission-Licensed Disposal Area interceptor trench, should it test positive for organic compounds. It has not been used, with the exception of one tank which was used during an NDA tank removal project. DOE intends for the Contractor to, with prior DOE approval, remove the Liquid Pretreatment System and its foundation, and complete the installation of the cover on the NDA with geotextile materials, etc. matching or comparable to those currently installed during the contract period.

**Stop 120** *(Turn around and proceed back around the NDA to the Rail Packaging and Staging Area. Turn right onto the road after the Rail Packaging and Staging Area. Proceed down the road back to the North Plateau. Stop adjacent to the Product Storage Area (the asphalt and gravel pad on the south side of the Old Warehouse foundation).)*

- a. Product Storage Area: To our right you can see the area referred to as the Product Storage Area. It has been used in the past for the staging of containerized raw materials and temporary storage of nonhazardous debris. It is currently used only for the temporary storage of nonhazardous debris. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.
- b. Old Warehouse: The foundation to our right is the Old Warehouse foundation. The Old Warehouse was used to store spare parts, operating supplies, chemicals, construction materials and clean plant equipment not currently in use. DOE intends for these slabs and foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 121** (*Proceed forward and stop just before the Cooling Tower, adjacent to the Old Warehouse.*)

- a. Old Sewage Treatment Plant: Just to your left in the small depression in the grass is the location of the former Sewage Treatment Facility. This sanitary wastewater treatment facility was removed from service in 1985. At that time, the discharge lines were removed and influent lines capped. The facility was located below grade inside a 12 foot by 22 foot area south of the Cooling Tower. The facility has recently been decontaminated and backfilled with gravel. DOE intends for this facility's foundations and the gravel backfill to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 122** (*Pull forward to a point near the end of the Old Warehouse Loading Dock Ramp where it intersects the road running between the Main Plant Process Building and the Cooling Tower (i.e. the northernmost end).*)

- a. Counting Lab: To your right on the other side of the concrete ramp, is the former Counting Lab, located in the northern section of the Old Warehouse mentioned just a moment ago. It formerly held old records, engineering drawings and records, as well, in the northernmost section. This area was also once used as a carport, lunch, and conference room by Nuclear Fuel Services. Under the WVDP it transitioned from housing blueprint reproduction services to a Radiological Protection Counting Lab. DOE intends for this facility's foundations to be removed during the contract period.

**Stop 123** (*Turn left onto the road running between the Main Plant Process Building and the Cooling Tower. Proceed to the intersection with the road leading to the right across the Main Plant Process Building. Turn right and proceed to the parking spaces in front of the Main Plant Process Building. Park the van and exit.*)

- a. This completes the tour of the West Valley Demonstration Project. We will now be returning to the Administrative Building to retrieve any items you may have left there. Once in the Administrative Building, Mr. Barry Page will discuss the process for submitting questions regarding information you have heard during this tour.